



Daily Report

China

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NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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General

Foreign Ministry Holds Weekly News Briefing

On Russian Situation

OW2309092393 Beijing XINHUA in English 0916
GMT 23 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, September 23 (XINHUA)—China hopes that Russia will remain stable and solve its crisis peacefully, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokeswoman said here today.

Spokeswoman Fan Huijuan said this at a weekly press conference held here this afternoon when asked to comment on the current situation in Russia.

"We have taken note of the new development in Russia's situation," she said, adding that "the consistent position of the Chinese Government is non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries."

"As a neighbor of Russia," Fan said, "we hope that Russia will maintain a stable domestic situation, avoid the breaking of conflicts and solve the crisis peacefully."

On Taiwan's Bid for UN

OW2309093293 Beijing XINHUA in English 0903
GMT 23 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, September 23 (XINHUA)—A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokeswoman said here this afternoon that the results of the general committee of the U.N. General Assembly show that any attempt by Taiwan to return to the United Nations is absurd and futile and cannot succeed.

She made the statement when asked to comment on the announcement by the general committee of the General Assembly of the U.N. that this session of the U.N. General Assembly will not discuss the item of Taiwan's rejoining of the U.N.

She said that, in 1971, the U.N. General Assembly adopted resolution 2758, and the question of representation of China in the U.N. has long been completely settled in political and legal aspects and in procedure.

She pointed out that there does not exist the question of "Taiwan's return to the U.N."

The Taiwan authorities attempted to create "two Chinas", "one China, one Taiwan" or "one country, two seats", she said. This has not only met strong opposition from the whole Chinese people including the Taiwan people, but cannot get the support of the international community. It is doomed to failure, the spokeswoman said.

On Cambodian Constitution

OW2309092793 Beijing XINHUA in English 0908
GMT 23 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, September 23 (XINHUA)—A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokeswoman said here this afternoon that the adoption of a new Constitution by the Constitutional Assembly of Cambodia represents an important step forward in the peace process in Cambodia.

She believed that this will help promote the course of national reconciliation and peaceful reconstruction in Cambodia.

She made the statement when asked to comment on the recent adoption of a new Constitution by the Constitutional Assembly of Cambodia.

On Sihanouk's Claim of 'Aid'

HK2309091293 Hong Kong AFP in English 0908 GMT
23 Sept 93

[Text] Beijing, Sept 23 (AFP)—Prince Norodom Sihanouk left the Chinese capital Thursday [23 September] to reascend the throne of Cambodia, as China welcomed the Southeast Asian nation's adoption of a new Constitution. "The adoption of a new Constitution by the Constitutional Assembly of Cambodia represents an important step forward in the peace process in Cambodia," said Foreign Ministry spokeswoman Fan Huijuan. It is believed that this will help promote the cause of national reconciliation and peaceful reconstruction in Cambodia," she told a weekly press briefing.

The approval of the constitution Tuesday transformed the assembly into a sovereign National Assembly and restored Prince Sihanouk to the throne he abdicated 38 years ago.

Sihanouk's secretariat here said the 70-year-old prince left Beijing—where he has been receiving medical treatment—Thursday to return to Cambodia to be proclaimed king and promulgate the constitution Friday. Fan said she was unaware of Prince Sihanouk's claim Wednesday that he had received "aid" from China worth 300,000 dollars each year. Prince Sihanouk said in a fax to foreign news agencies that because of these funds—together with an annual 80,000 dollars from Japan—he would refuse any payment from the Cambodian public purse after becoming monarch. The prince said he was to return Wednesday to Beijing, where he has a residence, for further tests before undergoing surgery to remove a tumour near his prostate gland.

On APEC Meeting

OW2309092993 Beijing XINHUA in English 0919
GMT 23 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, September 23 (XINHUA)—A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokeswoman said here this afternoon that China always attaches importance to economic cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region.

She added that if the proposed informal leaders meeting of Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) in Seattle can take place, it will promote regional economic cooperation in a positive way.

She made the statement when asked to comment and evaluate the proposed informal APEC leaders meeting to be held in Seattle.

Li Lanqing To Visit ROK

OW2309082293 Beijing XINHUA in English 0811 GMT 23 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, September 23 (XINHUA)—A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokeswoman announced here this afternoon that a governmental delegation of China headed by Vice-Premier Li Lanqing will visit the Republic of Korea (ROK) from September 27th to October 2nd at the invitation of the ROK Government.

Li will also attend and preside over the ceremony of the Chinese Pavilion Day of the Taejon International Exposition Korea 1993, the spokeswoman added.

European Parliament Head To Visit

OW2309081593 Beijing XINHUA in English 0804 GMT 23 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, September 23 (XINHUA)—At the invitation of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress, President Egon A. Klepsch of the European Parliament will pay a goodwill visit to China from October 2nd to 7th, according to a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokeswoman here this afternoon.

Kuwaiti Parliamentarians To Visit

OW2309081293 Beijing XINHUA in English 0801 GMT 23 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, September 23 (XINHUA)—A parliamentary delegation of Kuwait headed by Speaker of the parliament Ahmad 'Abd- al-Aziz al-Sadun will pay a goodwill visit to China from September 28th to October 1st at the invitation of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress.

This announcement was made here this afternoon by a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokeswoman.

Li Lanqing 'Confident' of Olympic Games Bid

OW2209194293 Beijing XINHUA in English 1930 GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] Monte Carlo, Monaco, September 22 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Premier Li Lanqing promised Wednesday [22 September] that the 2000 Olympic Games will be a remarkable, unforgettable and historic event if Beijing is awarded the honor to host them.

Speaking at a press conference, he said that the Olympic movement can promote the mutual understanding, cooperation, friendship and exchanges in all fields

among the people of different countries, apart from pushing forward the development of sports.

In the past, he said, almost all the Olympic games were held in developed countries. It was true that many developing countries did not have the conditions for hosting the games at that time, but now things have changed.

The successful organization of the 11th Asian Games in 1990 and the Seventh National Games this month showed that Beijing has acquired the conditions for hosting international games.

Li Lanqing said that China is the largest developing country in the world with one fifth of the global population. If Beijing could get the games, it would greatly help facilitate the spread of the Olympic spirit, push forward the Olympic movement, and enhance the friendship, cooperation and cultural exchanges between the East and the West. This would be beneficial to the whole of mankind.

When asked for his comments on the remark of the British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd that China did not deserve the 2000 games, the Chinese vice-premier said: "China has a tradition, that is, one should not attack others to upgrade oneself.

"In the past two years, we have never criticized any other bidding city, and we will never do that. Mr. Hurd's remark does not conform to the real situation in China, and at the same time went against the Olympic spirit and principles. It is to our astonishment and regret.

"A responsible statesman should not interfere with the affairs of the International Olympic Committee [IOC] and should instead respect the choice of the IOC members."

Commenting on the Sino-British relations, he said, "undoubtedly it is our hope that the Sino-British relations would be improved and we are sincere towards it. We hope that in conformity with the Sino-British Joint Communique and two other documents signed between the two governments, the Hong Kong question will be solved through negotiations.

"Our Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen will soon meet Mr. Hurd in New York, and the improvement and development of the Sino-British relations depend on the efforts made by both sides. It is our hope that Mr. Hurd will show his sincerity, just as Vice-Premier Qian does. Only in this way can the relations between the two countries be improved," he added.

In reply to the question of human rights, Li Lanqing said, "The Chinese Government has attached great importance to the human rights. The economic growth in China in the past decade itself has shown that our government has been seeking happiness for the people and is therefore supported by them.

"Many of the critics of the human rights problem have never been to China. So I think the best way is for them to go to China and see what is really happening.

"Seeing is believing or seeing once is better than hearing from others one hundred times. I believe that when they see, they will draw fair conclusions on the basis of the facts they find."

On the question of the U.S. House resolution and the letter to the IOC members signed by 60 U.S. senators, Li Lanqing said what they had done went against the Olympic spirit and had aroused discontent and even indignation among the IOC members and the Chinese people. Even the U.S. IOC member has disagreed with them.

When asked about China's participation in the 1996 Atlanta Games, he said that China had always supported the Olympic movement and had always taken an active part in all things that were beneficial to the Olympic cause.

"At present," he said, "the Chinese athletes are training hard for the Olympic winter games and the Atlanta summer games to be held in 1996 in order to produce better performances.

"In any situation, we will never give up such good opportunities."

In reply to the question if China would bid for the 2004 games if it failed in this bid, Li Lanqing stressed, "We are making every effort to win this bid. We the Chinese have always adopted this attitude: We will not be conceited when we win nor feel disheartened when we fail. We will, as always, make our contribution to the development of the Olympic movement."

When asked what he and his colleagues would do on Thursday [23 September] the vote day, Li Lanqing added that they would make the presentation to the IOC members well on Beijing's advantages.

"I am fully confident of our success," he said.

Jiang, Chen Xitong, Li Lanqing Appeal to IOC

OW2309133993 Beijing XINHUA in English 1316
GMT 23 Sep 93

[Text] Monte Carlo, Monaco, September 23 (XINHUA)—The Chinese people aspire to sharing the Olympic ideals of peace, friendship and progress by hosting the 2000 games in Beijing.

In his taped speech to the IOC 101st session, Chinese President Jiang Zemin said: "The Chinese people earnestly look forward to the honor of hosting the games of the 27th Olympiad in Beijing. We want to contribute our share to the advancement of human society into a new century of peace, friendship and progress."

Chen Xitong, president of the Beijing 2000 Olympic Games Bid Committee, said at Beijing's presentation to

the IOC Thursday [23 September] that the Chinese firmly believe the remark of Baron de Coubertin that the Olympics could help establish a new humanism and bring about better understanding between nations.

He cited China's open-door policy as a proof for the country's wish to enhance mutual understanding between itself and the rest of the world.

Chinese Vice-Premier Li Lanqing, who is the honorary head of the Beijing bid team, reassured the IOC about Chinese Government's "unfailing commitment" to the Olympic movement.

He said: "China's economy is booming thanks to the policy of reform and opening to the outside world."

The Chinese vice-premier guaranteed that the Chinese Government will be held responsible for the finances of Beijing 2000.

He also pledged absolute security for Olympic participants and free traveling for the members of the Olympic family including accredited journalists.

Olympic Committee Congratulates IOC President

OW2309085293 Beijing XINHUA in English 0751
GMT 23 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, September 23 (XINHUA)—The Chinese Olympic Committee and Li Menghua, president of the All-China Sports Federation, sent messages of congratulation respectively Thursday [23 September] to Juan Antonio Samaranch, congratulating on his re-election of the president of the International Olympic Committee.

COC said in its message under the guidance of President Samaranch, COC firmly believe that "the IOC will further play an active role in the development of Olympic course." [sentence as received]

Li Menghua said in his message that the international Olympic movement will further develop in the world and enter a new historical period under the guidance of President Samaranch and the efforts made by all the IOC members.

Samaranch was re-elected president of the IOC at the IOC 101st session in Monte Carlo, Monaco, on Wednesday.

Reportage on World Reaction to Russian Events

NATO Supports Yeltsin

OW2209161193 Beijing XINHUA in English 1541
GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] Brussels, September 22 (XINHUA)—NATO gives its support to the Tuesday's [21 September] decision by Russia President Boris Yeltsin for new elections of the Russian parliament in December. NATO spokesman said on Wednesday.

"The alliance fully supports those working for democracy and reform in Russia and the determination of Russia's democratically elected president to give the people of Russia the right to decide, as elections in December would provide," he told reporters.

"The alliance has consistently supported the process of political and economic reform in Russia. It is essential that this process continue," he said.

"We believe the Russian people should have the right to determine their political future through democratic procedures. This is what they voted for in the April referendum," he added.

EC Joins in Support

OW2209173593 Beijing XINHUA in English 1641
GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] London, September 22 (XINHUA)—NATO and the European Community [EC] today joined the chorus of Western support for Russian President Boris Yeltsin in his power struggle with parliament, REUTER reported today.

Manfred Woerner, NATO's secretary-general, told reporters that the organization backed Yeltsin's resolute actions and that political and economic reforms in Russia must continue.

"The most important thing is to support the democratic forces to enable the reforms to continue and to prevent the country from falling into chaos," he said.

"We are interested as an alliance to cooperate with those forces of reform who will move democracy forward," he added.

Speaking for the European Community, Belgian Foreign Minister Willy Claes said the group supported Yeltsin's move even though it was unconstitutional.

"The 12 (EC countries) consider President Yeltsin's decision as an inevitable consequence of the impasse created by the conservatives who have for months sabotaged, boycotted the process of democratization via the parliament and even the central bank," he told Belgian radio.

The two statements followed those by leaders of Britain, France and the United States last night who came out solidly in support of Yeltsin's attempt to settle his long power struggle with the parliament by dissolving it and calling new elections for December.

Earlier today, German Chancellor Helmut Kohl also expressed full support for Yeltsin after a long telephone conversation with U.S. President Bill Clinton.

He said that he was convinced that the determined continuation of Yeltsin's reforms was the best policy for Russia.

However, former Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has warned the West not to interfere with the current political crisis in Russia.

He stressed that Yeltsin's actions were "senseless and anti-democratic" and that the West should not make "impulsive moves."

Various Leaders React

OW2209173793 Beijing XINHUA in English 1647
GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] Moscow, September 22 (XINHUA)—Several Western nations have expressed their support for Russian President Boris Yeltsin who dissolved the parliament and ordered new elections Tuesday, but other countries pointed out the danger of his actions.

U.S. President said after calling Yeltsin, "I support him fully."

British Prime Minister John Major said today: "Now is the moment for the rest of the world to make it absolutely clear that they support the continuation of this reform process and do not support any attempts to knock it off course."

In a statement, German Chancellor Helmut Kohl said: "From the very beginning, my government has steadily supported the political and reform process in Russia."

Japanese Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa said that his government "has consistently supported President Yeltsin's efforts for democratization and a market economy, and we plan to continue our support."

Polish President Lech Walesa released a statement expressing his full confidence in Yeltsin. Italy, France and Turkey also backed Yeltsin.

But Sweden's Defense Minister Anders Bjorck said: "What has happened now shows what many of us time after time have underlined: that the situation is very unstable in Russia, that democracy in no way has won a firm foothold."

New Zealand Foreign Minister Don McKinnon said: "Abolishing political institutions, even flawed political institutions, in a country with so short a tradition of democracy is fraught with danger."

'Special Article' on U.S. View of Yeltsin

HK2309060093 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
23 Sep 93 p 4

["Special article" by Zhu Xingfu (2612 1630 4395), special Washington correspondent: "Why Does the United States Support Yeltsin?"]

[Text] Washington, 22 Sep (WEN WEI PO)—An Investment Made by the United States

Yesterday, Russian President Yeltsin announced the dissolution of the parliament, which continued to challenge his power. After that, U.S. President Clinton managed to keep contacts with Yeltsin and inquired about the development of the situation. The two sides talked for about 17 minutes through the hot line; then Clinton announced his full support for Yeltsin's move dissolving parliament. Thus, Yeltsin won the most important international support in his political showdown with the parliament.

Yesterday, Yeltsin admitted that announcing the dissolution of the parliament was in violation of the current Constitution. Then, why did the Clinton administration, which always advocates freedom, democracy, and human rights, support Yeltsin's antidemocratic action of dissolving the parliament and disregarding the Constitution?

In his statement, Clinton said that the United States supports Yeltsin's move of dissolving the antireform parliament which was elected in the period of the Soviet Communist rule, and this was acceptable because Yeltsin promised to hold free and democratic parliament election in mid-December. Clinton said that Yeltsin is the symbol of democracy and reform in Russia, so supporting Yeltsin is an investment that the United States should make for its national security.

Clinton Persuades His Allies

In the telephone talks, Yeltsin promised to hold free and democratic election in mid-December, and twice indicated that he would quicken the pace of economic reform. Therefore, Clinton yesterday called on Congress to rapidly approve \$2.5-billion in aid to Russia and other countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States. U.S. congressmen are now still trying to find out the tendency of the developing Russian situation. Although some congressmen felt uneasy about the Russian president's move dissolving the parliament and disregarding the constitution, they indicated that as long as Yeltsin holds free and democratic election as schedule, they will not withdraw their support for him.

The U.S. Government holds that rapidly ratifying aid to Russia may not play a decisive role in the development of the Russian political situation, but this symbolizes United States support for Yeltsin and may encourage the reformists in Russia. However, some analysts of Russian issues here said that after U.S. Congress ratifies the aid, it will still be a big question of when to actually deliver it. It is expected that the United States will not deliver it until the political crisis in Russia ends.

In order to win the Western world's support for Yeltsin, Clinton telephoned some major European allies yesterday afternoon, and briefed them about his talks with Yeltsin. Yesterday evening, White House officials continued to closely watch the development of events in Russia, and continued to keep in touch with leaders of the West European countries, encouraging them to issue statements of support for Yeltsin.

Russia Hinted at Major Changes to the United States

Although like other European countries, the United States received the information just one hour before Yeltsin announced his decision to dissolve the parliament; in fact, the United States already received some warning from Russia last week. Reportedly, when Russian Foreign Minister Kozhev attended the Palestinian-Israeli peace accord signing ceremony in Washington last week, he quietly dropped a hint to U.S. Secretary of State Christopher: A major change may occur in Moscow in a few of days. However, Kozhev did not directly say that Yeltsin would dissolve the parliament. Christopher deliberately did not question further, because the U.S. authorities were aware that Yeltsin was seeking a showdown. The United States did not want to acquire such information from the official Russian channels beforehand, because this would indicate its secret support for Yeltsin's move.

What will be the outcome of the current serious political crisis in Russia? Will this lead to a civil war in Russia? This is what the United States is most deeply concerned about. However, people also noticed that although the power struggle between Yeltsin and the parliament had come to the stage of a showdown, Yeltsin still kept a final bargaining chip; that is, as a last resort, he may be forced to agree to hold the parliamentary and presidential elections at the same time in order to calm down the political crisis and to prevent the civil war.

Russia Will Undergo a Turbulent and Uneasy Period

On a television program last night, Brzezinski, national security adviser for the Carter administration, said that the current struggle between Yeltsin and the parliament is not a struggle for or against democracy but a power struggle. If the parliament wins the final victory in the struggle, Russia still may not backtrack to the communist system, but nationalism and chauvinism may surge in Russia and may lead to a trend to rebuild a Russian empire on the basis of the former Soviet Union. If Yeltsin wins and continues to hold power, he may pursue a more autocratic system, because he is not a democrat but bellicose [dui kang pai 1417 2123 3175].

According to the current situation, Yeltsin is prevailing because he has won support from the Defense Ministry, the Internal Affairs Ministry, the United States, and the Western world.

Experts here hold that no matter which side wins in the current power struggle, Russia will undergo a turbulent and uneasy period, the Russian people will lead a more difficult life, and democracy in Russia will become less and less. Democracy will not take root in Russia within a short period of time. By comparison, if Yeltsin, who insists on reform, remains in power, the situation will be more favorable to the interests of the United States and the West.

Last Group of Former Soviet Troops Leave Poland

OW1809144993 Beijing XINHUA in English 1436
GMT 18 Sep 93

[Text] Warsaw, September 18 (XINHUA)—The last group of former Soviet soldiers stationed in Poland left Warsaw by train this morning for Russia.

The former Soviet Union had deployed more than 50,000 troops and large quantities of arms there.

The agreed plan had been for the pull-out to take place gradually as from April 1991 and to be completed by the end of this year. But it was decided to bring this forward three months ahead of schedule when Russian President Boris Yeltsin visited Poland last month.

At a farewell ceremony on Friday [17 September], Polish President Lech Walesa said that "there are now no more foreign troops on Polish territory" with the departure of the last group.

He hoped that Russia and Poland would develop bilateral relations in the future on the basis of respect for the other's sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit.

It is reported that a Russian military delegation aims to stay in Poland to monitor the Russian troops withdrawal from former East Germany via Poland.

But the Polish Government suggested that both countries sign a document on the issue. As yet, no agreement has been reached on this.

UN Committee Rejects 'Taiwan Membership' Item

OW2309012993 Beijing XINHUA in English 0035
GMT 23 Sep 93

[Text] United Nations, September 22 (XINHUA)—The General Committee of the 48th General Assembly today rejected the request of seven Central American countries to include in the new session's agenda a supplementary item concerning "Taiwan's membership in U.N."

The item, submitted on August 6, is entitled "Consideration of the Exceptional Situation of the Republic of China in Taiwan in the International Context, Based on the Principle of Universality and in Accordance With the Established Model of Parallel Representation of Divided Countries at the United Nations."

At today's meeting, representatives from China, Pakistan, Tanzania, Sri Lanka, Iran, Egypt, Bangladesh, Benin, Russia, India and Slovakia were opposed to the inclusion. Only Guatemala, Grenada and Nicaragua were for the inclusion.

Speaking at the meeting, Li Zhaoxing, Chinese permanent representative to the United Nations, pointed out that Resolution 2758 adopted by the General Assembly in 1971 recognized that "the representatives of the Government of the People's Republic of China are the

only legitimate representatives of China to the United Nations and that the People's Republic of China is one of the five permanent members of the Security Council."

He said that the United Nations is an inter-governmental organization composed of sovereign states. Taiwan, as a province of China, has no right whatsoever to be a member of the United Nations, and therefore, the "principle of universality" cannot be applied to it.

The ambassador continued to say that the Chinese Government and people are committed to the peaceful settlement of the question of Taiwan and the reunification of the motherland and firmly opposes any attempts to create "two Chinas," "one China, one Taiwan," or "an independent Taiwan."

"To raise the question of Taiwan's 'membership in the United Nations' by any country for whatever reason or in whatever way," he added, "constitutes an illegal act of seriously infringing upon China's sovereignty," which is resolutely opposed by the Chinese Government and the entire Chinese people, including Taiwan compatriots.

Pakistani Ambassador Jamshed Marker said that the language of the proposed item is not only overtly misleading, but constitutes open interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state and a U.N. member. The model of parallel representation is not applied to Taiwan, a province of China, he said.

The seat question of the People's Republic of China has long been settled, he said, and "there is no justification whatsoever on political, legal or procedural grounds to include the item in the agenda of the 48th session or any subsequent sessions of the General Assembly."

Ambassador of Sri Lanka Stanley Kalpage stressed that the German and Korean situations are not comparable with that of China, and the views in the proposed item will not promote Chinese reunification.

Also delivering a statement at the meeting, Anthony Nyakyi, ambassador of Tanzania, said his delegation believed that the Chinese people are quite capable of solving their own problems. "What the rest of the international community should do, is not to aggravate them by encouraging the dismemberment of their country, instead, we should help them to heal the wounds inflicted on their country by the Cold War and external interference."

After all the statements made, Samuel Insanally, chairman of the General Assembly, announced that the proposed item would not be included in the agenda of the current session, which opened yesterday.

United States & Canada

Qian Qichen Interviewed on U.S. Relations

OW2309085593 Beijing XINHUA in English 0847
GMT 23 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, September 23 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen was interviewed here today by the CNN's Beijing bureau chief Mike Chinoy.

During the interview, Qian answered questions including those on Sino-U.S. relations and the world situation.

Part Two of Article on Possible 'Confrontation'

HK2309100793 Hong Kong HSIN PAO in Chinese 23
Sep 93 p 22

[Article by Juan Tzu-san (7086 2945 1472): "China Has Twice as Many Chips as the United States—the United States Is Bound To Pay a Price for Constantly Infuriating China (Part Two of Two)": Part One was published on page seven of the 22 September China DAILY REPORT]

[Text] The reason behind China's current restraint is that the International Olympic Committee will soon vote on the 2000 Olympic bid, and any "conflicts" that emerge before the vote will spoil all the achievements that China has made in this area. Therefore, it must exercise great restraint until the International Olympic Committee makes the decision.

The United States has, in fact, only one chip to use in its China policy. Firmly believing that China must rely on it for economic development purposes, the United States' most powerful weapon is the most favored nation [MFN] treatment in bilateral trade. President Clinton also declared on 14 September that the annual trade deficit between the United States and China has reached \$18 billion. He urged the Chinese authorities to "respect human rights" and "observe arms control treaties" in order to secure their commercial interests.

The United States Has Very Limited Chips To Play

For China, however, although the U.S. markets, equipment, and science and technology are conducive to its economic development, they are not enough to make China yield. On the other hand, there are different methods for calculating the favorable balance of trade between China and the United States, and each side sticks to its own version. According to China's calculation, the favorable balance comes from the reexport trade of Taiwan and Hong Kong. In fact, the "amount of profit" obtained by the Chinese mainland is less than \$3 billion. To the Chinese mainland, a loss of \$3 billion is insignificant. But once it takes retaliatory measures against the United States, it will make the latter suffer a loss of \$18 billion a year, which translates into 250,000 jobs. In the year before June this year, China had already

prepared itself for losing the MFN status. Thus, if the Clinton Administration continues to focus on MFN and "human rights," it will prove to be an ineffective strategy for dealing with China.

At the same time, in order to tap the great potential of the vast Chinese market, very few countries will respond to the other U.S. programs for imposing economic sanctions on China, unless there is another Tiananmen incident. Therefore, after 23 September, the United States will have very limited chips in dealing with China, whether viewed from the angle of human rights, economy, or trade.

The Chinese side, on the other hand, has at least twice as many chips as the United States, and how these chips will be used depends entirely on whether China will win the Olympic bid.

1. China can boycott the "Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Conference (APEC)" summit meeting, which will be held in Seattle, the United States, or can simply send a ministerial-level official to the meeting to downgrade its status. APEC is an organization that was established by former U.S. Secretary of State Baker of the Bush administration in order to prevent the East Asian region from leaving the "U.S. sphere" during the Cold War. Its basic idea was to make use of the remaining U.S. influence in the region to establish an economic cooperation structure headed by the United States which could also play a supplementary role in regional security affairs. In July this year, Bill Clinton further "developed" this idea, proposing to upgrade this regional economic cooperation organization to a level of summit conference. To solve the problem of China's participation alongside Hong Kong and Taiwan, the United States made an arrangement for them to participate as equals. But the representatives of the three sides are unequal; that is, Jiang Zemin will participate on behalf of China, Hong Kong will send an official who ranks below Governor Chris Patten, and Taiwan will only send a minister.

Malaysia has already declared that it will send a vice minister to the conference, clearly showing its boycott. It seems that—in addition to China—Indonesia, Thailand, and the Philippines will also boycott the conference. If so, the United States will, at least, suffer setbacks in its basic idea on exercising leadership over the Asia-Pacific region in the post-Cold War period.

2. If by any chance China boycotts the "APEC Summit," and the United States wants to play the Taiwan card by inviting Li Teng-hui to the conference, it can only create a situation in which China will have to use force to resolve the Taiwan issue, because, according to China's Taiwan policy, "if any foreign forces interfere in this affair, leading to the independence of Taiwan, China will not hesitate to use force to resolve the Taiwan issue."

Moreover, the stance of "being ready to join United Nations" which Taiwan has recently adopted is becoming more and more intolerable to the mainland

authorities, though whether it will succeed is still unknown. At a time when direct conflicts between China and the United States may occur, China may also take certain actions against Taiwan to test the limits of the United States on this issue.

The Clinton Administration Is Not Methodical in Its Actions

Even if China does not take any threatening actions against Taiwan now, in consideration of its domestic economy, the U.S. Government will still make use of the current situation to make Taiwan the biggest purchaser of U.S. arms (Taiwan bought nearly half of the \$23.9 billion's worth of U.S. arms sold in the world last year). As a matter of fact, Taiwan will not be able to resist a mainland military attack, no matter how many arms it possesses. Forced by the United States, it must continuously purchase large quantities of U.S. arms. The more it purchases from the United States, the more it irritates the mainland, and it may even become the victim in a Sino-U.S. conflict.

In other words, Taiwan will very possibly be the greatest loser if Sino-U.S. conflicts deteriorate.

3. The U.S. Government declared on 17 September that, according to reports from a U.S. reconnaissance satellite, there are indications that China will carry out an underground nuclear test in Xinjiang's Lop Nur area in the near future. That is why, at a news conference on 17 September, Clinton, in a "beseeching tone" asked the Chinese authorities to abandon the test. The reason why Clinton took such a submissive attitude this time was that, on 3 July this year, he said the United States would set an example and suspend its nuclear tests. At the same time, however, he declared: "If other countries continue to conduct nuclear tests, I will order the energy department to resume our nuclear testing program."

The crux of the matter is that, just as Clinton pointed out, he will have to consult Congress before giving the order to resume nuclear testing. If China carries out a nuclear test, Clinton will have to ask the U.S. Congress for its consent in order to resume nuclear testing. This will undoubtedly provoke a mighty uproar within the Congress.

The United States and the Soviet Union have conducted 900 and more than 700 tests, respectively, in the past decade, but China has only conducted 38 tests. Moreover, there are no treaties restricting China from conducting such tests. Under these circumstances, if China conducts a test, there is no way for the United States to stop it.

Of the many measures that can be taken to retaliate against the brutal attitude of the United States, China's most likely course of action will be to conduct a nuclear test after 23 September. With the test, China will put the Clinton administration in an embarrassing situation and, apart from that, it will tell the United States that China is not to be pushed around.

4. Another option would be to select the appropriate subjects under discussion and ally with other member states to deal heavy blows at the United States in the upcoming UN General Assembly this fall, or to veto a certain bill put forth by the United States in the UN Security Council to harm the prestige of the United States in the United Nations.

As the Clinton administration is not methodical in its actions, there may be direct confrontation between China and the United States in the near future. If China fails to win its Olympic bid on 23 September, in order to explain the situation to its people, China inevitably will blame the U.S. Congress and media and will indirectly criticize the Clinton government. Under such circumstances, all retaliatory actions will be upgraded and will be taken simultaneously. No one in the Asia-Pacific region—and no one in the world, for that matter—wishes to see this happen. The way the current situation will develop depends on what measures the U.S. Government will take to defuse the crisis.

Report on U.S. Conventional Explosion Test

OW2309080393 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 23 Sep 93

[Text] Washington, September 22 (XINHUA)—The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) on Wednesday [22 September] conducted the world's largest non-nuclear explosion test by detonating 1.31 million kilograms of conventional high explosives.

The explosion of ammonium nitrate and diesel fuel unleashed a blast equivalent of a one-kiloton nuclear bomb.

The department said the test, some 1.6 kilometer deep in an underground tunnel at the 3,500-square-kilometer Nevada test site, was "purely experimental."

It was conducted by DOE's Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in California, which is trying to determine possible differences in the seismic signals generated by nuclear and conventional explosives with the same energy and in the same geologic setting.

The test was expected to help carry out on-site inspections, do seismic monitoring to determine the origin and monitor conventional explosions under a comprehensive test ban treaty.

Nuclear non-proliferation negotiations have been scheduled to work out a treaty on the test ban in Geneva next year.

Observers from Britain, China, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Romania and New Zealand witnessed the test on Wednesday.

U.S. Bank To Establish Agency in Shanghai

OW2309080293 Beijing XINHUA in English 0630
GMT 23 Sep 93

[Text] Shanghai, September 23 (XINHUA)—The Morgan Stanley Investment Bank of the U.S. will set up a representative office in Shanghai, China's largest economic center.

This will be the first representative office of the bank on the Chinese mainland, John Wadsworth, the bank's managing director, disclosed.

He said this coastal metropolis is growing into China's financial center and his bank's activities in China will start from there.

The bank has raised 850 million U.S. dollars for real estate projects in Shanghai. In addition, the agency will be involved in the swap and futures markets.

Wadsworth noted that the bank will concentrate on China's markets to widen its business scope.

The office will offer consultancy to Chinese enterprises that are trying out the share-holding system, helping them to issue stocks and bonds overseas, supporting China's domestic securities business and servicing large industrial and basic construction projects.

According to Wadsworth, the bank has already cooperated with China in financing projects, serving as a financial adviser to the China international trust and investment corporation.

Central Eurasia

Reportage on Political Situation in Russia

Yeltsin's Adviser Returns to Moscow

OW2209130493 Beijing XINHUA in English 1254
GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] Sofia, September 22 (XINHUA)—Russian President Boris Yeltsin's political advisor, Sergey Stankevich, broke off a visit to Bulgaria today and flew back to Moscow because of the "developing Russian situation."

According to the Bulgarian News Agency, Stankevich had been invited by the "Slav" foundation.

During his "private visit," Stankevich had talks with Bulgarian President Zhelyu Zhelev and Prime Minister Ljuben Berov, exchanging views on the security of the former Warsaw Treaty member states.

Chernomyrdin Consults Localities

OW2209162493 Beijing XINHUA in English 1408
GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] Moscow, September 22 (XINHUA)—Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin here today called

on local government leaders to back President Boris Yeltsin, work peacefully and fulfill governmental plans.

Chernomyrdin held a telephone meeting of leaders of all republics, autonomous regions and territories and made clear the government's position of supporting Yeltsin's move to dismiss parliament.

In order to remove "the malignant tumor" of the double regime, a surgical operation was needed, the prime minister said.

The president's decision will become a beginning for Russia's government bodies and economy to get rid of crises, he said.

"The government fully supports the president's choice," he added.

In addition, Chernomyrdin announced that the current task of the government was to adjust its budget, stabilize the financial situation, guarantee the carrying out of major projects and solve pressing social problems.

After the meeting, he told the press that he believed that all parts of the country would support the government, stressing no local leaders present at today's meeting said they did not support Yeltsin's Monday [20 September] decree.

Shumeyko Named Deputy Premier

OW2209162393 Beijing XINHUA in English 1415
GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] Moscow, September 22 (XINHUA)—Russian President Boris Yeltsin signed an order here today allowing Vladimir Shumeyko to resume his post of first deputy prime minister.

On September 1, Yeltsin signed an order suspending Vice President Aleksandr Vladimirovich Rustkoy and Shumeyko from their posts after they had been accused of corruption.

Yesterday the Russian general procuratorate announced that the charges against Shumeyko were baseless.

'Roundup' Views Developments in Russia

OW2209142793 Beijing XINHUA in English 1415
GMT 22 Sep 93

["Roundup": "Yeltsin Rules Out Force, Steps Up Security"]

[Text] Moscow, September 22 (XINHUA)—President Boris Yeltsin today ruled out using force to resolve the on-going political crisis and has stepped up security at radio, television stations and other "strategically important" buildings.

Accompanied by his defense and interior ministers on a walkabout in central Moscow, Yeltsin told reporters, "we of course would not want and do not intend to use

any violent methods. We want everything to go peacefully, without bloodshed, that is our main task."

Yeltsin, who announced that he was dissolving parliament on Tuesday [21 September], said, "I have spoken with many deputies of the regions. They support me. Maybe two or three have doubts, but this is not a decisive factor."

62-year-old Yeltsin, wearing a dark-blue pinstripe suit, looked calm and authoritative in his 10-minute brief impromptu appearance.

Russia was torn by the actual dueling governments after Yeltsin suspended parliament and Vice President Aleksandr Rutskoy was then named by lawmakers as acting president.

On television Tuesday night, Yeltsin announced December elections to a new parliament. His declaration trampled the Soviet-era constitution, which he has been trying to replace, and was aimed at breaking the stalemate that has paralyzed Russia's Government for more than a year.

On Wednesday, the gamble seemed to be paying off. Lawmakers voted to replace the defense, interior and security ministers.

But Defense Minister Pavel Grachev standing beside Yeltsin on Pushkin Square, told the hundreds of gathering people that Yeltsin could count on full support from the armed forces.

"As far as the armed forces are concerned, yesterday and today I had negotiations with my commanders of all ranks.

"They in turn held talks and meetings with all their unit commanders who definitively declared full support for their commander in chief, President Boris Nikolayevich (Yeltsin)."

Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin said the entire cabinet supported Yeltsin. But Foreign Economics Minister Sergey Glazyev submitted his resignation, calling Yeltsin's decree unconstitutional.

Yeltsin's main opponent, parliament Speaker Ruslan Khasbulatov, indicated that lawmakers faced an uphill battle. He said the first task of their new Defense Minister, Col. Gen. Vyacheslav Achalov, "is very simple: it is to establish control over the armed forces."

He said that more than 20 local governments had denounced Yeltsin. He appealed for a nationwide general strike.

But Grachev said Achalov tried to order military units to deploy around parliament, the military would not obey the orders and ITAR-TASS quoted Yeltsin aides as saying that Achalov would be dismissed from the military.

There appeared to be little public reaction to Yeltsin's action. No demonstrations were reported in Moscow or elsewhere in Russia. Life in Moscow and other major cities was normal and no tanks were sighted.

But Yeltsin's spokesman Vyacheslav Kostikov said today that Yeltsin has stepped up security at radio and television stations and at other "strategically important" buildings to prevent extremists winning the upper hand.

He dismissed rumors that crack Dzerzhinskiy regiment of security troops was making its way to Moscow and said the division had not moved from its headquarters in Balashikha, ITAR-TASS quoted him as saying.

Following Yeltsin's move, the Russian ruble plunged 6.4 percent against the U.S. dollar.

Yeltsin Favors No Bloodshed

OW2209161293 Beijing XINHUA in English 1416
GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] Moscow, September 22 (XINHUA)—Russian President Boris Yeltsin said today that he would make every effort to avoid bloodshed in his struggle with parliament.

"We of course would not want and do not intend to use any violent methods. We want everything to go peacefully, without bloodshed, that is our main task," Yeltsin told crowds of Muscovites on Moscow's Pushkin Square.

The 62-year-old president said that he had spoken with many representatives of the regions and they had expressed support for him. "Maybe two or three have doubts, but this is not a decisive factor," he said.

Yeltsin, in a televised announcement on Tuesday [21 September] night, said that he had dissolved parliament and called elections for a new legislature on December 11-12.

Yeltsin said he had briefed United States President Bill Clinton on the situation in Russia in a telephone call the previous night.

"I have the support of the President (Clinton) in the West, who says the whole of the G-7 [Group of Seven] industrialized nations will support me," Yeltsin said.

He also pointed out that he had the firm support not only of Interior Minister Viktor Yerin and Defense Minister Grachev but of Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin.

Gorbachev Warns West

OW2209162793 Beijing XINHUA in English 1547
GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] London, September 22 (XINHUA)—Former Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has warned the West not to interfere with the current political crisis in Russia. BBC TV reported today.

Speaking to reporters in Italy, where he is on a visit, Gorbachev said that Western countries, most of which have expressed support for President Boris Yeltsin, should not make "impulsive moves."

He criticized Yeltsin's actions, saying that they were "senseless and anti-democratic."

Gorbachev has decided to cut short his visit and fly back to Moscow because of the situation in Russia, the report said.

Yeltsin yesterday precipitated the long-awaited confrontation with his opponents in the Russian parliament by dissolving parliament, calling fresh elections in December and taking emergency executive powers.

Britain, France and the United States immediately gave Yeltsin their full support last night.

Yeltsin Countermands Rutskoy Orders

OW2209173393 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621
GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] Moscow, September 22 (XINHUA)—Russian President Boris Yeltsin today issued a presidential decree, saying that any orders given by Vice-President Aleksandr Rutskoy in which he claimed to be acting in the capacity of president were illegal and had to be ignored.

In the decree, Yeltsin asked all government employees and government departments to ignore Rutskoy's orders.

Rutskoy, Yeltsin's powerful political rival, who was named acting president by lawmakers after Yeltsin dissolved the legislature and called new elections for a new parliament, had taken the presidential oath in the hours that followed Yeltsin's surprise televised announcement on Tuesday [21 September].

Supreme Soviet Passes Resolution

OW2209173493 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626
GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] Moscow, September 22 (XINHUA)—Russian parliament passed a resolution here today accusing Yeltsin of having violated the Constitution.

The resolution said that Yeltsin's announcement of the dissolution of parliament violated the Constitution. The parliament will adopt all necessary measures to resume "the constitutional system".

Yeltsin signed an order yesterday to suspend the parliament's duty, but the parliament has been working from yesterday evening.

The resolution announced that Yeltsin's action means "an attempt of coup," and the parliament had decided to appoint Vice President Aleksandr Vladimirovich Rustkoy as acting president.

The parliament urged for adopting effective measures to protect the normal work of important enterprises and organizations.

It also called for the other countries' parliaments and governments and U.N. Security Council to condemn Yeltsin.

According to INTERFAX report, the parliament had decided to hold an emergency meeting if over two third representatives attend.

It also requested the Russian central bank to stop allocating funds for executive body unless permitted by the parliament. But their request were refused by the central bank.

Yeltsin Appoints Ministers

OW2209173193 Beijing XINHUA in English 1703
GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] Moscow, September 22 (XINHUA)—Russian President Boris Yeltsin appointed several ministers today, one day after he dissolved the parliament and ordered new elections.

He signed a decree formally appointing Yegor Gaydar as first vice prime minister and economics minister.

Yeltsin also named Viktor Gerashchenko as head of the Russian Central Bank and Valentin Stepankov general prosecutor.

He appointed Oleg Davidov as minister of foreign economic relations to replace Sergey Glaziyev, who resigned late Tuesday [21 September] over Yeltsin's move.

Yesterday, Yeltsin announced the dissolution of the parliament and new elections in the country.

Chief of Staff Backs Yeltsin

OW2209184393 Beijing XINHUA in English 1755
GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] Moscow, September 22 (XINHUA)—The chief of the General Staff of the Russian Army, Mikhail Kolesnikov, expressed his support for President Boris Yeltsin who dissolved the parliament and ordered new elections yesterday.

Mikhail Kolesnikov said in an interview with ITAR-TASS that he will only obey orders from President Yeltsin and Defense Minister Pavel Grachev.

He said that the Army will only perform the constitutional obligations to defend its motherland and its people against foreign aggression.

Earlier, Defense Minister Grachev told reporters that he will ignore orders from the new government appointed by the parliament.

He said that the "new so-called defense minister" Vladislav Achalov has ordered "certain military units and schools to go with their weapons" to the parliament building.

"There is a time when the Army must not be angered," Grachev warned, adding: "The Army cannot be set against its own people."

Grachev said he has ordered the armed forces "to reinforce protection of ammunition dumps, including nuclear weapons, and banned all propaganda among the troops."

Right after Yeltsin's announcement of dissolution of parliament and new elections, the parliament appointed and swore in Vice President Aleksandr Rutskoy as acting president.

The Constitutional Court ruled that the Yeltsin actions have violated the Constitution and there are sufficient grounds to impeach him.

Chernomyrdin Urges Obedience

OW2209184493 Beijing XINHUA in English 1803 GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] Moscow, September 22 (XINHUA)—Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin today urged Russia's regional leaders to obey President Boris Yeltsin and the federal government.

According to ITAR-TASS news agency, the prime minister warned that if they failed to obey Yeltsin's decree or the government, "they would bear personal responsibility."

Earlier today, Chernomyrdin said Yeltsin had earned full support from powerful regional leaders.

Yeltsin, trying to break the long standing stalemate with the parliament, announced his decree Tuesday [21 September] to dissolve Russia's parliament and to call elections for a new two-chamber legislature on December 11-12.

So far, his decree has aroused strong defiance from the parliament and the vice-president.

'Roundup' on Republics' View on Yeltsin Decree

OW2209204993 Beijing XINHUA in English 1928 GMT 22 Sep 93

["Roundup": "Former Soviet Republics' Reaction to Yeltsin's Actions"]

[Text] Moscow, September 22 (XINHUA)—As Russian President Boris Yeltsin and the Russian parliament are still engaged in a political battle, former Soviet republics have showed their position on Yeltsin's dissolution of parliament yesterday.

Yesterday, Yeltsin dissolved the parliament and ordered new elections. But the parliament ignored the Yeltsin order and appointed Vice President Aleksandr Rutskoy acting president.

The Russian Constitutional Court ruled that Yeltsin's order has violated the Constitution and it could impeach him.

In Moldova, President Mircea Snegur told Yeltsin in a message that his leadership supported him unconditionally.

Imamali Rakhmonov, leader of the former Soviet Republic of Tajikistan said he supported Yeltsin's actions but added that Russia's situation should be solved by constitutional means.

Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk said: "I shall always support Boris Yeltsin's actions to maintain the unity and stability of Russia, democracy, peace, and friendly and equal relations between our peoples."

Leader of Belarus Stanislav Shushkevich told reporters, "I see these actions in Moscow and I like them."

Lithuanian President Algirdas Brazauskas said he hoped Yeltsin's measures and new elections would enable Russia "to take a decisive step into the family of democratic nations."

Latvian President Guntis Ulmanis also expressed his support for Yeltsin.

In Georgia, Parliament Chairman Vakhtang Goguaдзе wished Yeltsin victory.

In Armenia, President Levon Ter-Petrosyan said that he hoped Yeltsin's measures would help find a solution to political conflict.

A spokesman for Kyrgyzstan's leader Askar Akayev said he absolutely supported the position of Yeltsin.

Turkmenistan offered its support and dismissed suggestions that civil war or a coup could ensue in Russia.

Kazakhstan President Nursultan Nazarbayev said, "The action of President Yeltsin is perceived by us to be one of the ways out of political deadlock."

Yeltsin Calls for Jun Presidential Election

OW2309111793 Beijing XINHUA in English 1009 GMT 23 Sep 93

[Text] Moscow, September 23 (XINHUA)—Russian President Boris Yeltsin on Thursday [23 September] called presidential elections for next June, two years ahead of schedule.

A decree issued by the presidential office said the elections were set for June 12, 1994.

Yeltsin was elected on June 12, 1991, for a five-year term. So the elections were not due until 1996.

Yeltsin said when he dissolved parliament on Tuesday that he would set a date for presidential elections. He has called elections for a new-style legislature this December.

The decree said the early elections were part of a reform of Russia's constitution.

But the call for presidential elections was not likely to end the confrontation between Yeltsin and the parliament, which voted to oust him from power.

Parliament Speaker Ruslan Khasbulatov on Thursday urged lawmakers to visit factories and military academies to win support among workers and cadets.

Ukrainian President Appoints Zvyagilski Acting Premier

OW2209132093 Beijing XINHUA in English 1308 GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] Kiev, September 22 (XINHUA)—Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk today appointed First Deputy Prime Minister Efim Zvyagilski as acting prime minister to replace Leonid Kuchma, whose resignation was accepted by parliament on Tuesday [21 September].

Earlier, Kuchma had said he would quit if legislators refused to grant him special powers to deal with economic issues.

Kuchma and President Kravchuk came under attack from nationalists after they backed the idea of an economic union with Russia, to be signed this week in Moscow. Kravchuk has also been under fire for agreeing with Russia to swap nuclear weapons and ships for Russian debt relief.

Northeast Asia

Inner Mongolia Receives Mongolian Police Group

SK2209133193 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 10 Sep 93 p 1

[Text] On 8 September, Lin Yongsan, vice chairman of the regional government, met with a seven-member frontier force China visiting group of the State of Mongolia led by Major General Sangdeer [name as published], commander of the frontier force of the State of Mongolia, at the government auditorium.

This delegation was invited to visit China by the Ministry of Public Security and came to visit Inner Mongolia in passing after its visits to Beijing and Shanghai.

Lin Yongsan extended a warm welcome to the Mongolian guests's visit and briefed them on our region's reform, opening up, and the prospects of economic development. He said: The two countries of China and Mongolia have a border 3,000 km long. For a long time, the border defense departments of the two countries

have maintained mutual coordination in frontier inspection and management work and made gratifying achievements. Your delegation's visit will improve mutual understanding and friendship between the two countries and further develop the good-neighborly friendship and cooperative relationship between both sides.

During the meeting, the host and the guests happily reviewed the contacts of both sides during recent years and held talks on issues of common concern.

Shandong Receives ROK Journalist Delegation

SK2109144693 Jinan Shandong People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Sep 93

[Text] On the afternoon of 20 September, Dong Fengji, member of the standing committee of the provincial party committee and director of the Propaganda Department, cordially met with a delegation from the ROK Journalist Society at the Qilu Hotel in Jinan and extended a welcome to the guests.

The 11-member delegation from the ROK Journalist Society led by (Kim Hyong-tae), vice president of the ROK Journalist Society, came to our province for a visit on 18 September. During its stopover in Jinan, the delegation visited DAZHONG RIBAO, the provincial radio station, and the provincial television station and conducted a friendly exchange with their counterparts.

During the meeting Dong Fengji introduced the guests to our province's reforms, opening up, and economic construction and sincerely hoped that their visit would help promote further understanding and friendship between media circles and the peoples of our province and the ROK and promote cooperation and exchange in a more extensive sphere between the two sides.

Responsible comrades of the press work office of the provincial government, the provincial Journalist Society, DAZHONG RIBAO, the provincial radio and television stations and other press units were also present at the meeting.

Hebei Receives ROK Business Delegation

SK2209131693 Shijiazhuang Hebei People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Sep 93

[Text] On the morning of 21 September, Lu Chuanzan, chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, met with a delegation from the economic circles of South Chungchong Province, the ROK, led by (O Hong-nam), and his entourage who came to our province to attend the 1993 foreign economic and technological cooperation and export commodity trade fair.

Lu Chuanzan said: South Chungchong Province is the ROK's major development area around Bohai Bay. Hebei Province is also a central area around the Bohai Bay Development Zone. Therefore, both provinces have good prospects for cooperation. He expressed hope that the delegation would extensively make friends with our

province's business circles, strengthen cooperation and promote economic contacts between the two provinces.

Official Briefs Japanese Audience on Tax Reform

OW2209144893 Tokyo KYODO in English 1422 GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, Sept. 22 KYODO—A senior Chinese Finance Ministry official said Wednesday [22 September] that Beijing will introduce a uniform corporate tax rate and value added taxation under a planned comprehensive overhaul of the tax system from January 1.

Vice Finance Minister Xiang Huaicheng explained the reform in meeting with a delegation of Japanese business leaders from the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade.

A shift to a uniform 33 percent rate in corporate tax would not affect foreign companies, Xiang said, noting preferential taxation for them will continue.

Value added tax will apply to 20 items like gasoline and services such as transport and account for a half of China's total tax revenue, he said.

An official at the State Commission for Restructuring told the Japanese delegation of a plan to upgrade the People's Bank of China to the status of central bank under direct supervision of the State Council.

The commission is also considering shifting government bond underwriting from the Bank of China to commercial banks and creating an export-import bank, the official said.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Sihanouk Leaves Beijing for Cambodia 23 Sep

OW2309090093 Beijing XINHUA in English 0845 GMT 23 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, September 23 (XINHUA)—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state of Cambodia, and his wife left here for home today.

Tang Jiaxuan, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, and diplomatic envoys from the Cambodian Embassy and the Embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Beijing saw them off at the airport.

Arrives in Phnom Penh

OW2309113093 Beijing XINHUA in English 1120 GMT 23 Sep 93

[Text] Phnom Penh, September 23 (XINHUA)—Cambodian head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk said this afternoon that his country will introduce a free market economy.

Returning from a trip to China, Sihanouk said at the Pochentong International Airport that Cambodia will be open to all countries wishing to contribute to the economic and social development of Cambodia.

Sihanouk will sign the country's new Constitution tomorrow, which was adopted at the second plenary session of the Constituent Assembly on September 21. The Constitution becomes effective immediately upon his signing.

The Constitution stipulates that the Kingdom of Cambodia exercises constitutional monarchy and will be a free, democratic and multi-party nation.

Among those present at the airport were Son Sann, president of the Constituent Assembly, Prince Norodom Ranariddh and Hun Sen, co-presidents of the Provisional National Government of Cambodia, Yasushi Akashi, president of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), and General Sanderson, commander of the UN peace-keeping forces, and foreign diplomats here.

Troops Return to Beijing From Cambodian Mission

HK2309020093 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1207 GMT 12 Sep 93

[By reporter Ma Xiaochun (7456 2556 2504) and correspondent Huang Chuangxin (7806 0482 2450)]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Sep (XINHUA)—Officers and soldiers of the Chinese engineer corps stationed in Cambodia to join the UN peace-keeping force returned to Beijing today by special plane after outstandingly fulfilling their tasks.

At 1550, a huge passenger plane of the United Nations slowly touched down at the Beijing airport. Officers and soldiers wearing blue berets came out of the plane in full spirit, and a group of children rushed forward to present flowers to them. At this time, the majestic military anthem was played; these officers and soldiers tightly embraced their comrades-in-arms and relatives who came to greet them.

During an interview with these reporters, Ma Jidong, captain of the engineer corps, said that the corps was sent to Cambodia in February 1993 to replace the first military engineering corps performing peacekeeping task assigned by the United Nations. In the last seven months, despite difficult conditions and a dangerous environment, they built and repaired roads; put airports in good order; built bridges; and leveled the land in Phnom Penh, Kompong Thom, and Stung Treng, winning the praise of the people in charge of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia, Prince Sihanouk, and other Cambodian leaders.

Leading comrades from the Foreign Ministry, the Civil Affairs Ministry, the three General Departments of the

Liberation Army, and the relevant departments came to the airport to welcome these officers and soldiers, who had returned to China with glory. In a speech, Deputy Chief of Staff Li Jing praised them by saying that they had made contributions to the peace of mankind and won glory for the motherland and the People's Army. He encouraged them to make further efforts and new contributions to China's socialist modernization and national defense construction.

Prior to their departure from Phnom Penh, the UN peacekeeping force in Cambodia held a ceremony in the Pochentong airport to confer UN Peacekeeping Action Medals on 398 Chinese officers and soldiers as well as two martyrs who sacrificed their lives while performing their tasks. General Sanderson, commander of the UN peacekeeping force in Cambodia, said in a speech that during their participation in Cambodia's peacekeeping operation, the Chinese officers and soldiers had played their role, paid a tremendous price, and sacrificed much in restoring Cambodia's peace and construction. On behalf of UN Secretary General Ghali, he expressed heartfelt thanks to the Chinese engineer corps.

When leaving Phnom Penh, officials from the Chinese Representative Office in Cambodia came to the airport to see them off.

NPC's Chen Muhua Meets Vietnamese Assemblymen

OW2209092793 Beijing XINHUA in English 0858
GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA)—Chen Muhua, vice-chairperson of China's National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee, met with Mai Thuc Lan, chairman of the Economic and Budget Committee of the National Assembly of Vietnam, and his party here this afternoon.

The Vietnamese visitors arrived here September 20. In addition to Beijing, they are also scheduled to visit Shanghai, Guangzhou and Shenzhen.

NPC's Wang Binqian Meets Vietnamese Bankers

OW2209135093 Beijing XINHUA in English 1323
GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA)—Vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Wang Binqian met with a delegation from the Bank for Investment and Development of Vietnam (BIDV), headed by its Chairman and Director General Nguyen Van Doan, at the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse here today.

Wang briefed the Vietnamese bankers on China's reform and opening up efforts and the current economic situation. He hoped that the financial sectors of the two countries would strengthen exchanges and cooperation.

The Vietnamese guests arrived in Beijing on September 20. Apart from Beijing, they will visit the cities of Guangzhou, Shenzhen and Nanning.

Heilongjiang Secretary Receives Thai Businessmen

SK2209133793 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in
Chinese 6 Sep 93 p 1

[By reporter Wang Nanyan (3769 2809 3601): "Sun Weiben and Chen Yunlin Meet With Thai Guests"]

[Text] At the invitation of Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, Butason Toren [name as published], vice executive president of Siam Cement Group in Thailand, and his entourage arrived in Harbin on 4 September. On the morning of 5 September, Sun Weiben and Vice Governor Chen Yunlin met with the Thai guests.

Siam Cement Group is the largest industrial group of Thailand. It mainly engages in production of cement, building materials, paper, machines, and electronics products. This group embraces the largest cement production enterprise in the world, which produces 16 million tonnes of cement annually. In Thailand, 60 percent of paper is produced by this group. During the current visit to the province, Vice President Butason Toren and three other people will discuss with the province matters of cooperatively building a cement plant and a wall and ground brick manufacturing plant.

During the reception, Sun Weiben extended a welcome to the Thai guests for their visit to Heilongjiang. He also told the guests that the province was happy to organize diverse forms of cooperation with Siam Group and was going to provide relaxed conditions in policy for foreign investors. Sun Weiben also briefed the guests on the province's situation in production and demand for cement and in production and marketing of building materials. Then, he expressed hope that the vice president and his entourage would achieve fruitful results from the cooperation with Heilongjiang Province.

Chen Yunlin expressed that the provincial government would provide preferential policies of many types for the joint venture and cooperation with the Thai traders. In addition to the cooperation in the field of cement production that has already been decided, the province is willing to organize cooperation in other fields in which the Siam Group is interested.

Vice President Butason Toren said to Sun Weiben and Chen Yunlin that Siam Group was extremely interested in the cooperation with Heilongjiang. He also inquired in details about the contents of the province's policies concerning attracting foreign investment and about the time limits of cooperation and the proportion of shares, thus showing his sincerity in cooperation.

Then, Butason Toren and his entourage held talks with related persons of Yichun and Harbin cities as well as the provincial building materials bureau on cooperatively building the cement plant and the wall and ground brick plant.

On the evening of 5 September, Sun Weiben and Chen Yunlin hosted a banquet in honor of Thai guests at Huayuancun Guesthouse.

Attends Signing Ceremony

SK2209134293 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 6 Sep 93 p 1

[By reporter Wang Nanyan (3769 2809 3601): "The Province and Thai Siam Cement Group Sign Cooperation Agreement"]

[Text] On the evening of 6 September, the province and Siam Cement Group of Thailand signed the agreement on jointly building Haolianghe cement plant in Yichun city and signed a letter of intent to build jointly the Harbin porcelain imitation granite wall and brick plant. Sun Weiben, Tian Fengshan, and Suo Changyou, leaders of the province and Harbin city, and responsible persons of departments concerned attended the signing ceremony held at Huayuancun.

As stipulated by the agreement on jointly building the Haolianghe cement plant in Yichun city, 60 days later, the Thai side will organize specialists to conduct an investigation and appraisal of the markets, mineral resources, production techniques, economic efficiency, and funds of the Chinese side; and the Chinese side will also organize specialists to conduct an investigation and appraisal of cement production techniques, equipment, and enterprise management situation of the Thai side.

With a total investment of \$13.5 million, the just-signed Harbin porcelain imitation granite wall and brick project will be the largest ever project equipped with advanced technology in the province's building materials trade. The registered capital of this project is designed at \$5.4 million, of which, 40 percent is from the Chinese side and 60 percent from the Thai side.

Butason Toren [name as published], vice executive president of the Siam Cement Group in Thailand, and Ding Ruopeng, director of the provincial building materials industrial bureau, signed the agreement and the letter of intention on behalf of their sides.

Jiang Zemin Receives Australia's Robert Hawke

OW2109133493 Beijing XINHUA in English 1319 GMT 21 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, September 21 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Jiang Zemin met Robert Hawke, former prime minister of Australia, and his party here today.

The two sides frankly exchanged views on bilateral ties and world political and economic relations.

While extending his welcome to Hawke, Jiang expressed the belief that the current visit by Hawke would play a positive role in further developing the friendly ties of cooperation between China and Australia.

During the meeting, Jiang also briefed Hawke on China's reform and opening up as well as its economic performance.

Jiang noted that with the deepening of China's reform and opening up, its investment environment has greatly improved and that foreign investors can develop their talents to the full.

Hawke expressed his thanks for the meeting. He expressed the conviction that it is of crucial importance to Australia and China, as well as the Asian and Pacific region, for the two countries to maintain constructive relations.

Hawke and his party are here on a visit as guests of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs (CPIFA). CPIFA's President Liu Shuqing took part in the meeting.

New Zealand Foreign Minister on Human Rights

OW2209232293 Beijing XINHUA in English 2246 GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] Wellington, September 23 (XINHUA)—New Zealand Foreign Affairs Minister Don McKinnon has adopted a critical view about the European approach to pressing for improved human rights in Asia.

While not critical of the approach of the United States to pursuing human rights, the minister said that he did not believe in "megaphone diplomacy" on such issue, rather, he favored raising human rights issues in private meetings, not public criticism.

He said that he did not mean that the United States was involved in megaphone diplomacy, "but they have got very firm views on human rights that have caused them to have different policy perceptions on both China and Vietnam".

McKinnon, who is also the deputy prime minister, made the remarks in an interview with the Christchurch-based daily "THE PRESS". McKinnon's press secretary Claire Ramsay told XINHUA today.

"I think the Europeans show a classic insensitivity to dealing with human rights issues in the Asian area," McKinnon said, adding that Western nations should be "less strident" in pressuring Asian countries over human rights abuses.

"Asian countries had different values to Western countries, where there was a Judaeo-Christian ethic," McKinnon said, adding he supported Australian Prime Minister Paul Keating's stance to give support to China and Indonesia on the matter.

Keating had told the United States Trade Representative Mickey Kantor during his trip to the U.S. last week that

Americans "should not burn their bridges, criticizing human rights abuses by Asians in a way that offended them".

The U.S. has tried to link the improvement in China's approach to human rights to its renewing of China's most favored nation trading status and even the sponsorship of the 2000 Olympics.

The concept of New Zealand sharing a quieter approach to human rights had not been discussed with Australia, he stated, adding that "we are New Zealanders, we tend to take a different line again."

Near East & South Asia

Reportage on Yasir 'Arafat's Visit in Beijing

Jiang Zemin Meets 'Arafat

OW2209133093 Beijing XINHUA in English 1314
GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Jiang Zemin and his Palestinian counterpart Yasir 'Arafat, in 80- minutes of talks here today, voiced their shared conviction that with mutual efforts, China-Palestine relations will further advance.

'Arafat arrived earlier today for a three-day official goodwill visit at Jiang's invitation.

Jiang, quoting the Chinese proverb "the force of the wind tests the strength of the grass," said that the traditional friendship between China and Palestine has been tested with changes in the world.

China has always supported the just struggle of the Palestinian people in restoring their legitimate national right and "we are glad to see that the Palestinian people have made important achievements in realizing their final goal," Jiang said.

China attaches importance to developing friendly relations of cooperation with Palestine, he said, adding that he expects 'Arafat's visit to further promote the growth of such ties.

Due to the impasse over the Middle East issue, people in the region, particularly the Palestinian people, have suffered a lot from wars and turmoil, Jiang noted.

Now, he said, after a long arduous process of negotiations, Palestine and Israel have reached mutual recognition and signed the accord that grants the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization) autonomy in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank town of Jericho. This resulted from the long-term struggle of the Palestinian people and the flexible and practical policies adopted by the PLO, which is headed by Chairman 'Arafat, Jiang said.

"For that, we once again extend congratulations and express admiration for president 'Arafat's foresight and sagacity," he said.

While China has sympathized with the predicament of the Palestinian people and supported their just struggle with assistance "within our means," he added, China adopts a positive attitude toward expanding bilateral economic and trade cooperation, is ready to participate in the reconstruction of Palestine and wishes to explore diverse forms of cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, so as to bring benefits to both peoples.

According to Chinese officials, President 'Arafat said during the talks that it was of significance for him to come here soon after the signing of the accord between the PLO and Israel and that he was here for the ninth time with "gratitude."

'Arafat noted that the Palestine people have received full support and assistance from the Chinese people and government during their struggle for liberation and expressed the hope that the Palestine-Chinese ties of friendship would be further augmented in the times to come.

The Palestine people cherished admiration for the rapid economic growth achieved by China through reforms and opening up in recent years and have taken note with pleasure of the increasingly important role China is playing in regional and international affairs, he added.

He expressed the hope that China would continue to play a constructive role in the settlement of the Middle East issue.

Palestine faces real challenges now that it has achieved partial self-rule, he said. He expressed the wish that China would provide assistance for its reconstruction just as it has done to support its fight for liberation.

After the talks, Jiang and 'Arafat attended a signing ceremony of an economic and technological cooperation agreement between China and Palestine and an exchange of notes on China's offer to Palestine of a quantity of goods and a school.

Before the talks, Jiang presided over a ceremony to welcome 'Arafat, at which they reviewed a guard of honor of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

This evening, Jiang hosted a banquet here in 'Arafat's honor.

Further on Jiang-'Arafat Talks

LD2209181293 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1702 GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] Brother Abu-'Ammar, president of the State of Palestine and chairman of the executive committee of the PLO, arrived in Beijing today for an official visit to the People's Republic of China at the head of a large Palestinian delegation at an official invitation from Chinese President Jiang Zemin. An official welcome was accorded to Brother Abu-'Ammar in Tiananmen Square where he was welcomed by the Chinese president and

senior Chinese party and state officials. The military music band played the Palestinian and Chinese national anthems, and there was a 21-gun salute as a welcome to the great guest of China Brother President Abu-'Ammar who afterward, accompanied by the Chinese president, reviewed the guard of honor representing the three arms: the land forces, the navy, and the air force.

Then Brother Abu-'Ammar entered People's Hall where the first session of the Palestinian-Chinese official talks began. These began with private talks between the two presidents. Then the members of the Palestinian and Chinese delegations joined in. Brother Abu-'Ammar briefed the Chinese leadership on the latest developments and facts of the Palestinian issue and the peace process in the Middle East, especially after the signing of the declaration of principles in Washington. Brother Abu-'Ammar expressed high appreciation for the positive Chinese role in giving momentum to the peace process in the Middle East, and thanked the Chinese leadership and the Chinese people for the support and solidarity that were extended and continue to be extended for the struggle of the Palestinian people, particularly for the coming stages in facing up to the challenges of the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

President Jiang Zemin of China warmly welcomed President 'Arafat, praising the wise leadership of Brother Abu-'Ammar, which will lead the Palestinian people to the realization of its hopes. He also lauded the signing of the declaration of principles in Washington, describing it as a step on the road to the recovery of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people and the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. He affirmed that the Chinese Government, people, and party, will not spare any effort to help and assist the Palestinian people to build its own state on its land, in the various economic, training, and technological domains.

At the end of the meeting a protocol agreement was signed covering Palestinian-Chinese cooperation in all the political and economic fields, especially the training of cadres in various specialities. The Palestinian delegation comprises the brothers Yasir 'Amr, Bashir al-Barghuthi, Um Jihad, Muhammad Sabih, Nabil 'Amr, Bassam Abu Sharif, Bakr Abd al-Min'im, Shahir Muhammad, in addition to brother Mustafa al-Safarini, the Palestinian ambassador in China.

Qiao Shi Meets 'Arafat

OW2309045293 Beijing XINHUA in English 0405 GMT 23 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, September 23 (XINHUA)—President Yasir 'Arafat's ongoing visit will serve to promote the friendly co-operation between China and Palestine, a top Chinese leader said here today.

Qiao Shi, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC), made the remark in a

"cordial and friendly" meeting this morning with President Yasir 'Arafat, who is on the second day of an official goodwill visit, his first to this country following the latest developments in the middle east.

"I believe that the president's visit will further promote Sino-Palestinian friendly relations of co-operation," Qiao said, calling such ties ones of "traditional friendship."

Referring to the "good momentum of development" in the Middle East peace talks, Qiao noted that Palestine has achieved the autonomy of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank town of Jericho.

"That represents a major breakthrough in the Middle East peace process, and we welcome this," Qiao said.

The Chinese Government and people will, as always, continue to support the just struggle of Palestine politically and provide assistance within its means in material terms, he reiterated.

'Arafat said the Palestinian people will never forget "the great Chinese people's sympathy and support" that have been available at all the "different stages and aspects" of Palestine's struggle for liberation, according to a Chinese Foreign Ministry official.

After gaining partial autonomy, Palestine is facing the arduous task of reconstruction and needs support and assistance from the international community, and particularly China, for "China's support is always sincere", the Chinese official quoted 'Arafat as saying.

Also, China's presence in the Middle East is "very important", and Palestine hopes China will continue to play a positive role in the Middle East peace process, 'Arafat was quoted as saying.

'Arafat Holds News Conference

HK2309122293 Hong Kong AFP in English 1145 GMT 23 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, Sept 23 (AFP)—Yasir 'Arafat said Thursday he and his aides would start preparing from December 1 to return to parts of the occupied territories that are to come under Palestinian self-rule. 'Arafat also said he expected Palestinian, Israeli, and Iranian extremists to try to upset the Israeli-Palestinian peace accords, but pledged to pursue peace and support democracy within his Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

"I will start preparing myself from the first of December to go out to the liberated areas with my colleagues," the PLO chairman told a press conference in Beijing, where he began a three-day official visit Wednesday.

Calling his homeland "completely destroyed," Arafat also appealed to the international community to assist the PLO in rebuilding the Gaza Strip and the West Bank town of Jericho, over which the Palestinians will exercise self-rule once Israeli forces withdraw.

During Arafat's meetings with top leaders here, China pledged to provide assistance within its means as well as political support to the PLO. Arafat said Chinese help in rebuilding infrastructure was expected.

An international aid conference is scheduled for early October in Washington to coordinate efforts on providing assistance to the PLO.

Further on News Conference

HK2309123993 Hong Kong AFP in English 1218 GMT 23 Sept 93

[Text] Beijing, Sept 23 (AFP)—The pistol Yasir 'Arafat has worn by his side will remain there "to protect peace," he said Thursday. "Simple and clear," 'Arafat said of the explanation.

"Not to forget in '74 I made my speech in the United Nations carrying in one hand the gun to protect what I am carrying in the other hand, the olive branch. And I am in need of my pistol to protect the olive branch," the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) chairman said at a press conference here. "During this period we need to protect peace by all means because there are many enemies of peace, in the two directions, in ours and in theirs."

'Arafat said he was used to being in danger, citing past attempts on his life by the Israeli authorities. "Some of the extremists in Israel have declared and given some statements concerning my life and also some on the other side, especially from Iran and their followers," he said.

Wearing his hallmark army fatigues, 'Arafat added that he was resigned to death whenever it came. "Don't forget that many of my colleagues in the leadership have offered and sacrificed their lives for the sake of our just cause. Why not me?"

Li Peng Meets 'Arafat

OW2309130893 Beijing XINHUA in English 1233 GMT 23 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, September 23 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng said here today that China will, as always, continue to support the just cause of the Palestine people.

Li reiterated this at his meeting with President Yasir 'Arafat at the guesthouse here this afternoon, while Li's wife Zhu Lin met Mrs. 'Arafat at the same building.

While extending his welcome to 'Arafat, Li expressed his congratulations to 'Arafat for the mutual recognition reached between the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel and their signing of the accord of limited self-rule in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank town of Jericho.

"This is a good beginning," Li was quoted as saying by a Chinese official.

That credit goes to the persistent long-term struggle of the Palestinian people and the support of Arab countries as well as all the peace-loving and justice-upholding countries the globe over, including China, Li noted.

The negotiations of specifics between the PLO and Israel will be an arduous and complicated political fight, Li cautioned.

'Arafat expressed his gratitude for the support offered by the Chinese Government and people for the just cause of the Palestinian people.

"The Palestinian people are proud of their true friends like the Chinese people," 'Arafat said.

The struggle of the Palestinian people has achieved some preliminary results and the road to the future will be both tough and long, he said.

Therefore, his people need and cherish all the more the support and assistance of the Chinese people and their government, 'Arafat added.

'Arafat Voices 'Satisfaction'

OW2309131893 Beijing XINHUA in English 1233 GMT 23 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, September 23 (XINHUA)—Palestinian President Yasir 'Arafat today voiced satisfaction with his official goodwill visit to China, saying Palestine-China cooperation will be "strengthened more and more" after this "very successful" trip.

In an interview with Chinese reporters this morning, 'Arafat said that he is "definitely satisfied" with the results of this visit, but his satisfaction goes beyond the trip itself to cover the "strong relations" between the two countries in general, of which "we are so proud."

Just like his first visit to China in 1964, when he informed China of the coming start of the Palestinian revolution, 'Arafat said, "it's not by chance" for him to come, shortly after the signing of the Palestine-Israel peace accord, to brief the Chinese leadership on the latest development in the Middle East.

He expressed appreciation for the help and support China "has offered in the past, is offering now and will offer in the future."

On the prospect of the Middle East issue, 'Arafat said "we hope it (peace accord) will be a good start for (achieving) comprehensive and lasting peace on all fronts."

Calling the Middle East "a very important and strategic area politically and economically," he said, "we are in need of a more active role by China in the Middle East and we are assured that our friends in China will continue to have a very important role."

After completing virtually all his itinerary, 'Arafat gave a press conference this afternoon, at which he called the

visit "very successful" and his talks with the Chinese leadership "fruitful and constructive."

On the reconstruction of Palestine, 'Arafat said "all of our infrastructure was destroyed during the occupation and we need to start from zero in all domains." He expressed the belief that China will support Palestine's reconstruction, just as it has been supporting the Palestinian liberation cause.

The Palestinian president is scheduled to leave Beijing and end his visit to China tomorrow.

Li Peng, Zhu Rongji Meet Mauritanian President

HK2209145293 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Sep 93 p 1

[Report by reporter Wu Qimin (0702 4860 2404): "Li Peng, Zhu Rongji Separately Meet With Mauritanian President Taya"]

[Text] Beijing, 18 Sep (RENMIN RIBAO)—Li Peng, premier of the State Council, and his wife Zhu Lin met with visiting Mauritanian President Maaouiya Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya and his wife Tolba at Diaoyutai State Guesthouse this afternoon. Premier Li Peng welcomed the honorable Mauritanian guests.

Premier Li Peng said: Sino-Mauritanian relations are very good. He added that, since his visit to Mauritania, the friendship between the two peoples and the cooperative relations between the two governments have developed even further. He pointed out: China maintains that all nations, big or small, are members of the international community, and every one of them can make contributions to that community.

Taya said he was very happy to visit China and that Mauritania admires China very much. Relations between the two countries are developing very well, and the trend of bilateral cooperation is also very good. Taya thanked China for its trust in Mauritania and said that he was confident that bilateral relations would become even better in the future. Li Peng said: China also should thank Mauritania. China and Mauritania always support one another on international affairs and share identical or similar opinions on many international issues.

Zhu Xun, head of the Chinese escort team and minister of geology and mineral resources, and his wife, Yang Fuchang, vice foreign minister, also attended the meeting.

This morning, Vice Premier Zhu Rongji met with President Taya and his entourage at Diaoyutai National Guest House.

West Europe

Qian Qichen to Meet Douglas Hurd in New York

OW2209233793 Beijing XINHUA in English 2311 GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] London, September 22 (XINHUA)—British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd said today that he would meet Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen in New York on October 1 to promote Sino-British talks on Hong Kong.

"Time is not infinite for this purpose," Hurd told reporters during a visit to Washington.

The two foreign ministers will both be in New York for the 48th United Nations General Assembly session which opened on Tuesday [21 September].

Government representatives of China and Britain have held 11 rounds of talks over legislative elections in 1995 in Hong Kong, which will revert to Chinese rule in 1997.

Zou Jiahua Visits Belgian Deputy Prime Minister

HK2309020693 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Sep 93 p 6

["Dispatch" by reporter Yao Li (1202 4539): "Belgian Deputy Prime Minister, Zou Jiahua Hold Formal Talks on Further Cooperation in Economic and Cultural Fields"]

[Text] Brussels, 17 Sep (XINHUA)—Willy Claes, Belgian deputy prime minister and concurrently minister of foreign affairs, held formal talks here today with Vice Premier Zou Jiahua. He stated: The cooperation between Belgium and China has very great potential. The Belgian Government will continue to encourage local entrepreneurs to invest in China and is willing to further cooperate with China in such areas as trade and culture on the basis of mutual benefit.

The talks were held in a sincere and friendly atmosphere. Zou Jiahua said: Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Belgium, bilateral relations have developed relatively smoothly. The Chinese Government is satisfied with the new advances that have been made in trade and economic exchanges, cooperation in science and technology, cultural exchanges, and other fields of endeavor in recent years.

Zou Jiahua said: China sincerely hopes to further develop its cooperative and friendly relations with Belgium. He pointed out: China and Belgium have their own strong points and a sound foundation for mutual trust and cooperation. The economies of the two countries are highly complementary. China has an open market, rich resources and labor, and a certain economic foundation. Belgium has strength in technology, equipment, and capital; moreover, it has advanced managerial expertise. As long as the two countries make up for each

other's deficiencies on the basis of mutual benefit, their cooperation will have very broad prospects.

Claes said: The frequent exchange of visits between senior leaders of the two countries has helped promote bilateral relations. It shows that both sides have a common wish to strengthen their friendly relations. Belgian companies in China have made good achievements, with which we are pleased.

On that day, Melchior Wathelet, Belgian deputy prime minister and concurrently minister of justice and economy, met Zou Jiahua. They exchanged views on further developing economic and trade relations.

Ends Visit to Belgium

OW2109053893 Beijing XINHUA in English 0500
GMT 21 Sep 93

[Text] Brussels, September 20 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Premier Zou Jiahua left here for home today, winding up his five-day visit to Belgium during which he held talks with Belgian leaders on the expansion of economic cooperation between the two nations.

Prior to his departure, Zou met with Leon Brittan, China affairs vice-president of the Commission of the European Community (EC), at the EC headquarters.

After Zou's briefing on China's reforms and economic situation, Brittan said he was closely following China's economic development and pleased to see the growing economic and trade relations between EC nations and China.

During his stay, Zou had held talks with his Belgian counterpart, Willy Claes, on expanded trade and economic cooperation between the two countries.

He also briefed Belgian businessmen and entrepreneurs on China's development plan for a socialist market economy and the prospects for the two nations' friendly cooperation in the 1990s.

The Chinese vice-premier also met with King of Belgium Albert II and President of the EC Commission Jacques Delors.

Returns to Beijing

OW2209081593 Beijing XINHUA in English 0754
GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Premier Zou Jiahua returned to Beijing today after concluding an official visit to Poland, Hungary and Belgium.

Meeting Zou at the airport were Chinese Minister in Charge of the State Planning Commission Chen Jinhua, Deputy Secretary-General of the State Council Li Shizhong and diplomatic envoys from relevant countries in Beijing.

Supreme Court's Ren Jianxin Receives Belgians

OW2209113493 Beijing XINHUA in English 1109
GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA)—Ren Jianxin, president of China's Supreme People's Court (SPC), met with and feted Oscar Stranard [name as received], president of the Supreme Court of Belgium, and his party here this evening.

The Belgian visitors arrived here yesterday as guests of the SPC. Apart from Beijing, they are also scheduled to visit Xian and Shanghai.

Belgian Cultural Delegation Visits Hebei

SK1809030193 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in
Chinese 1 Sep 93 p 1

[By reporter Zhou Yingping (0719 3841 1627): "Provincial Leaders Meet With Guests From Belgium"]

[Text] A picture exhibition delegation from East Flanders Province of Belgium, headed by Provincial Vice Governor Gilbert [name as published], arrived in Hebei Province on 31 August. With the Belgians' friendly feelings toward the Chinese people, the delegation will pay a seven-day friendly visit and conduct cultural and artistic exchange activities in the province.

At noon at Hebei Guesthouse, Han Licheng, member of the standing committee of the provincial party committee, director of the provincial propaganda department, and vice president of the provincial association for cultural contacts with foreign countries; and Liu Zuotian, vice governor of the provincial government, met with the guests from Belgium.

Han Licheng said to the guests with pleasure: Hebei Province and East Flanders Province established friendship ties two years ago. After that, both sides have exchanged visiting groups on several occasions. Your visit this time has brought not only some brilliant pictures but also the friendly feelings of East Flanders Province.

On the same afternoon, Lu Chuanzan, chairman of the standing committee of the provincial People's Congress and president of the provincial association for friendship with foreign countries, cordially met with the guests from Belgium.

On behalf of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, Lu Chuanzan first expressed welcome to the guests. He said: China and Belgium are friendly countries, and so are Hebei and East Flanders. Both sides will gain great benefits when they expand their contracts, enhance their friendship, and promote cooperation.

He said: East Flanders has well-developed agriculture and industry. Hebei has worked out a program for economic development. To make our economy take off,

we should first rely on our own efforts and secondarily conduct cooperation with foreign countries to learn from others' strong points to offset our weaknesses and to make common development.

Lu Chuanzan wished that East Flanders Province would make achievements at the picture exhibition in Hebei. Simultaneously, he also hoped to further expand the cooperation spheres. Gilbert, head of the delegation, said: Hebei Province and East Flanders Province are remote neighbors as well as close relatives. The peoples of the two provinces are closely related to each other. The cultural contacts this time will replenish the economic contacts. We believe that through the cultural contacts, we will yield positive results in deepening our friendship.

Vice President Rong Yiren Ends Spanish Visit

*OW2209143293 Beijing XINHUA in English 1403
GMT 22 Sep 93*

[Text] Barcelona, Madrid, September 22 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-President Rong Yiren wound up his five-day official visit to Spain and flew home today from this northeastern port city.

In a message to Spanish Vice-Prime Minister Narcis Serra, Rong said his meetings with senior Spanish leaders have helped the two countries to understand each other better and promoted the development of bilateral friendly cooperation.

During his stay in Spain, Rong had held talks with King Juan Carlos, Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, Vice-Prime Minister Serra, president of the Senate Juan Jose Laborda and president of the Congress of Deputies Felix Pons, etc. He also met with business leaders and discussed with them the future economic and trade cooperation between the two countries.

Returns to Beijing

*OW2309064393 Beijing XINHUA in English 0538
GMT 23 Sep 93*

[Text] Beijing, September 23 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-President Rong Yiren flew back here this morning, successfully ending his official visit to Portugal and Spain.

Rong's entourage, including Vice-Foreign Minister Jiang Enzhu, Vice-Minister of Supervision Feng Tiyan, Deputy Governor of Heilongjiang Province Zhou Tienong and Assistant Minister of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation (MOFTEC) Liu Xiangdong, returned here by the same plane.

Among those to greet them at the Great Hall of the People were Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress Lei

Jieqiong, Vice-Foreign Minister Yang Fuchang, Vice-Minister of Supervision Li Zhilun, MOFTEC Vice-Minister Gu Yongjiang and diplomatic envoys from Portuguese and Spanish Embassies here.

Wu Yi Signs Economic Agreement in Germany

*OW2309035193 Beijing XINHUA in English 0242
GMT 23 Sep 93*

[Text] Bonn, September 22 (XINHUA)—China and Germany have decided to establish more joint working bodies to promote their trade and bilateral investment.

They will establish a committee for economic cooperation and investment and a working group for the setting-up of an industrial estate in China's Tianjin.

Resolutions to this effect were signed here today by Wu Yi, Chinese minister for foreign trade and economic cooperation, and Guenter Rexrodt, German minister of economics, at the eighth meeting of the Sino-Federal German Mixed Committee for Economic Cooperation.

Meanwhile, the two nations have signed 15 contracts in the fields of metallurgy, chemistry, chemical fertilizer and navigation with a total amount of 850 million U.S. dollars.

At the committee meeting, the two sides also discussed the possibilities of cooperation in nonferrous metal and coal industries.

Addressing the meeting, the two ministers spoke highly of the development of the two nations' relations, trade and economic cooperation in particular.

Rexrodt expressed his satisfaction over German exports to China and suggested the two nations increase cooperation in machinery manufacturing, electronic communications and transportation.

The Chinese minister, after briefing the committee on China's economic situation and its policy on foreign trade and cooperation, urged the German Government to take measures to promote German investment in China.

She also asked Germany to push the European Community (EC) to expand its economic cooperation with non-EC nations.

She hoped the EC to reduce trade protectionist measures against China and widen its markets to Chinese products.

China also hopes the EC to relax its limitations on exports of high-technology to China so as to support the enterprises from Germany and other EC members to increase their investment in China, Wu added.

Gas Pipeline Contract Signed With German Firm

*OW2109104593 Beijing XINHUA in English 0918
GMT 21 Sep 93*

[Text] Beijing, September 21 (XINHUA)—A Chinese company and a German firm signed a contract here Monday [20 September] to jointly design a gas transmission pipeline from China's remote northwest to Beijing.

According to the contract, the pipeline, with a total length of 900 km and with a diameter of over 600 mm, will be designed by the China Petroleum Engineering Construction Corporation and the German PLE company.

The project is aimed at transmitting natural gas from the largest gas field in northwest China's Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia basin to Beijing.

When completed, use of the pipeline's gas to replace coal will help improve the quality of air in Beijing, promote the economic development of the capital and enhance the living standards of local residents. It is also a major step in Beijing's bid for 2000 Olympic Games.

Inner Mongolia Secretary Meets German Visitors

*SK2209131993 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in
Chinese 9 Sep p 1*

[Text] On 7 September, Wang Qun, secretary of the regional party committee and chairman of the regional people's congress standing committee, and Lin Yongsan, vice chairman of the regional government, met with Doctor Seifert [name as published] from the Lama International Company of Germany at the government auditorium.

Wang Qun and Lin Yongsan extended welcome to the German guests who came to inspect our region's coal and power industries and briefed them on our region's situation in reform, opening up and natural resources.

Wang Qun said: Coal and power are our region's two major industries. We are taking steps to expand the coal mining scale and to accelerate the development of the power industry. We will also further adopt various sorts of preferential policies to encourage domestic and foreign investors to our region to run power industry cooperatively or with joint investments or exclusively foreign capital. Meanwhile, we may also conduct various forms of cooperation in the fields of farm and animal by-products processing, iron and steel, nonferrous metal, chemical industry, and building materials.

NPC's Lei Jieqiong Meets Turkish Delegation

*OW2009081193 Beijing XINHUA in English 0715
GMT 20 Sep 93*

[Text] Beijing, September 20 (XINHUA)—Lei Jieqiong, vice-chairwoman of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress (NPC), met here today with a delegation from the Turkish-Chinese Women's Friendship and Culture Society.

Lei and Ferihan Gursoy, president of the society and leader of the delegation, exchanged views on education, women and family planning in a cordial and warm atmosphere.

The four-member delegation is here on a two-week visit as guest of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

Political & Social**Government Issues Regulations on News Conferences***OW2309074893 Beijing XINHUA in English 0740
GMT 23 Sep 93*

[Text] Beijing, September 23 (XINHUA)—The Chinese Press and Publication Administration has issued a set of provisional regulations concerning the registration of news conferences to be held in Beijing.

The regulations state that the sponsor of any news conference in China's capital must obtain official approval and register with the administration.

Under the regulations, the holding of a news conference in Beijing by any unit affiliated with a department of the State Council, China's cabinet, must be approved by that department.

Moreover, the holding of such a conference by any unit affiliated with a province-level area is subject to approval by the government of that area. The holding of such a conference by a business, an institution, a mass organization or an individual must be approved by a State Council department with which they are affiliated or by the government of a province-level area where they are located.

A conference sponsor must submit a written application form to the press and publication administration seven days before the conference takes place.

The form is required to state the purpose of the conference, the reason for holding it, what it deals with, when and where it takes place, how many people are expected to attend, the source and amount of funding, the name and address of the sponsor, and a list of mass media organizations to be invited to attend.

In accordance with the regulations, news conferences must focus on the reform, the opening to the outside world, China's economic construction, the ideological and cultural progress in China and other important issues the Chinese people are concerned about.

In most cases, no news conferences should be held to mark the opening of a business, the sale of a new product and other commercial activities.

A conference sponsor must provide a valid certificate while registering for the holding a news conference that will deal with production of goods, a new finding in science and technology and a patent. The regulations also state that if the sponsor of a news conference wants to invite correspondents from Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan and foreign countries or staff of foreign embassies in China to attend, he must obtain approval from both the Press and Publication Administration and the Information Office of the State Council before beginning required registration procedures.

No mass media organizations should cover illegal news conferences, the regulations warn.

Li Peng Greets Meeting Addressed by Peng Peiyun*OW2209145193 Beijing XINHUA in English 1432
GMT 22 Sep 93*

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA)—China aims to wipe out diseases caused by iodine deficiency by the end of this century, it was announced here today.

China has pinpointed cases of iodine deficiency in 1,762 counties all over the country, according to State Councilor Peng Peiyun.

Addressing a national mobilizing meeting opened in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing today, Peng said that China's success in combating this scourge has great significance in the world's struggle against the disease.

Premier Li Peng sent a message of congratulation to the meeting, saying that China has made it its target to wipe out iodine- deficiency diseases in the national plan for child development in the 1990s.

Iodine-deficiency is often found among infants and young children. It is caused by a low content of iodine in salt that people eat. The deficiency can cause mental disability. China has seen a high occurrence of this problem in some rural areas.

Peng Peiyun said in her address that the deficiency has posed a threat to babies in the womb in some areas. Therefore wiping out the disease has an important effect on the quality of the population of the country.

Peng urged that a law should be quickly promulgated to make it obligatory for iodine to be included in salt for daily consumption.

She called for local authorities to add iodine not only to salt for people's direct consumption, but also to salt fed to livestock. She said that iodine should also be added to edible oil in regions where the disease is worst.

Representatives from the United Nations Development Programme, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Bank also spoke at the meeting.

Tian Jiyun Inspects Tianjin, Meets People's Congressmen*OW2309085093 Beijing Central Television Program
One Network in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Sep 93*

[From the "National News Hookup" program]

[Text] Tian Jiyun, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee, recently inspected Tianjin.

At a meeting with the leaders and some members of the Tianjin Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, Tian Jiyun pointed out that people's congresses must fully serve their purposes in legislating law and should quicken the pace of law legislation. He said: The NPC and people's congresses at all levels should work harder in this area within the current tenure. They should organize specialists and scholars to directly draft economic laws and regulations. While quickening the pace of law legislation, they should tighten supervision over law enforcement and step up the publicizing of laws and regulations. The NPC and local people's congresses should closely coordinate their work and exchange ideas and experiences to enable people's congress work to enter a new stage.

Comrade Tian Jiyun also inspected the bonded area of the Tianjin Port and the Tianjin Economic and Technological Development Zone. [video shows Tian Jiyun speaking at a meeting with leaders of the Tianjin Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee and visiting a plant]

Song Defu Discusses Civil Service System

OW2109124993 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0913 GMT 11 Sep 93

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Zhai Qiyun (5049 0796 6663) and XINHUA reporter Liu Siyang (0491 1835 2254)]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Sep (XINHUA)—Personnel Minister Song Defu said yesterday that restructuring the state civil service system and the wage system in organs and institutions is a strong, broadly- involved policy which should be carried out according to regulations of the CPC Central Committee and the State; and that we must be strict in enforcing reform discipline and following the policy to make sure the reform can proceed smoothly.

Addressing the national conference on restructuring the state civil service system and the wage system on 10 September, Song Defu said: Now that the party Central Committee and the State Council have approved the "Plan for Implementing the State Civil Service System," the main job we must do in the near future is to promote the restructuring actively, steadily, systematically, and in a planned manner. We must strive to basically establish a state civil service system throughout the country in three years or a little longer.

The minister said: In view of China's vast territory, the many levels of administrative departments, the uneven social and economic development in various localities, as well as the different situations they may encounter during the course of reform, we should not demand uniformity in all aspects in implementing the system. Our overall consideration is that major State Council departments and their affiliated organs should have carried out the restructuring plan by the end of 1993. As for the governments of various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central

Government's jurisdiction, as well as government organs of prefectures, cities, counties, and townships, the time and steps for them to implement the restructuring plan will be scheduled by various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities according to the progress achieved in organizational reform.

Song Defu noted: The civil service system should be promoted along with organizational reform, the relationship between the two should be properly coordinated, and the implementation of the "Interim Regulations for the State Civil Service" should be properly planned. He also expressed the hope that, while implementing the civil service system, attention should be paid to the key links so that the new system can function as quickly as possible.

Touching on several questions that need attention in the process of implementing the civil service system, Song Defu said that determining a reasonable scope of the civil service system's implementation is the prerequisite for successful implementation. It has been learned in this regard, that relevant authorities have prescribed the following: 1) administrative departments falling under the category of government organs designated for the restructuring. 2) units with institutional structure functioning as administrative departments of the state and performing administrative duties; but units commissioned by administrative organs of the state to perform partial administrative duties are not included. Certain preapproved units may also implement the state civil service system.

Speaking on the transition in which personnel of government organs become civil servants of the state, Song Defu said the overall requirement is that we must act realistically while upholding standards to ensure the proficiency of personnel. He said: First, the transfer of personnel, made redundant through restructuring, to new positions must continue. Effective measures must be taken to encourage these personnel to work in production sectors, service industries, or in grass roots units. Meanwhile, we must also keep the mainstay personnel through conducting ideological and political work among them. Second, the transition must be correlated to the authorized sizes of organs undergoing the restructuring. Personnel should be assigned to fill various slots according to authorized organ sizes, number of available positions, and the basic requirements and qualifications set for state functionaries. We must make sure that the numbers of personnel working at various levels are proportionate. Third, attention should be paid to stabilizing the organs and ensuring the continuity of their operations.

Song Defu stated: Specifying the grades of nonleading offices is something relevant to civil servants' vital interests and is also one important link in the work of promoting the civil service system. We must attach great importance to this project and carry it out carefully. He said: While appointing people to work at nonleading

offices, we must strictly follow the established requirements and proceed with examining and approving the appointment, doing so with the amount of power that has been authorized. Efforts must be made to guard against promoting people by taking advantage of the opportunity created by wage reform. While determining the grades of civil servants, we must strictly follow the uniform rules. Under the premise of paying attention to ethical conduct and performance, civil servants' grades should be set primarily on the basis of their current offices, the length of time at their current offices, their performance, and their seniority.

Speaking on wage reform, which will be carried out simultaneously, Song Defu said the main task is to establish wage systems with different characteristics. Government organs will implement a system under which wage is commensurate with grade, and institutions' wage system will be made up with two wages—the fixed wage and the flexible wage—so that personnel there will have regular incomes as well as incomes that can arouse their incentives. Meanwhile, we should also establish mechanisms governing normal wage growth, establish a system governing allowances for people working in certain regions, and improve the state's macroscopic regulation and control over the total payroll.

Daily Carries Editorial on New Civil Service System

OW2209074793 Beijing XINHUA in English 0640
GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA)—The establishment and implementation of a state civil service system is a great event in China's political life, the "PEOPLE'S DAILY" [RENMIN RIBAO] says today.

"This is an important part of the reform of China's political structure, and will pave the way for establishing a socialist market economy and accelerating economic development," the national paper says in an editorial.

The editorial calls on communist party committees and administrative organs at all levels to conscientiously implement the "provisional regulations concerning the state civil servants."

According to the editorial, China's present personnel system is over-centralized and its management is monolithic.

Under this system, either the functionaries of party and government organizations, or enterprise managers, teachers, doctors, performing artists and sportsmen, all carry the title "state cadre" and receive appropriate treatment.

The paper acknowledged that this system suited the needs of the highly-concentrated centralized planning economy and did play a positive role.

However, with the in-depth progress of various reforms and the development of a socialist market economy, some drawbacks and disadvantages of such a system have gradually become apparent.

Therefore, the editorial points out, "the setting up of a state civil service system represents a vital reform of China's personnel management."

The main contents of this major reform will proceed by drawing up a classified personnel management system, legally enshrined, so as to heighten the efficiency of government employees on a scientific and legal basis. It will also preempt unhealthy tendencies such as corruption.

The paper says that the reform will not only help train a contingent of state civil servants who are capable, clean and honest in performing their duties and brimming with youthful vigor but also push forward the personnel reform in both enterprises and government organizations.

The regulations, in line with Deng Xiaoping's ideas concerning the reform of the cadre system and the party's basic line, inherit and carry forward the fine traditions of the cadre system in the country.

Moreover, the civil service systems in a number of economically developed countries have been used for reference, the paper notes.

According to the paper, the State Council has demanded the establishment in the main of the civil servant system across the country within the next three years or a little longer period.

Localities are urged to launch a massive publicity campaign to educate the public in the necessity for and workings of the new system.

The implementation of the civil service system should be combined with the national endeavor to build a clean and honest government and combat corruptions, and it should also be combined with the restructuring of government institutions and the reform in wage system, the paper said.

National Meeting Discusses Enterprise Party Building

OW2209125993 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0719 GMT 21 Sep 93

[By reporter Chen Yan (7115 7159)]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Sep (XINHUA)—At a national discussion meeting on party building at state-owned enterprises which opened at the Beijing Yanshan Petrochemical Corporation today, Zhao Zongnai, deputy head of the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee [CPCCC], pointed out: Strengthening and improving party work at enterprises is a major issue that

concerns enterprise reform and development, acceleration of the establishment of the socialist market economic system, consolidation of the current good situation. It is also an important issue that faces party building in the new period. Only by strengthening party building at enterprises and bringing into full play party organizations' role as the political nucleus, can we ensure that enterprises deepen their reform, enhance their vitality, and upgrade their efficiency to gear themselves toward the market and exploit their leading roles.

The major agenda of this meeting, jointly held by the CPCCC's Organization Department and Central Policy Research Center, was determining how, under the new situation of accelerating the establishment of the socialist market economic system, we can meet the demands of implementing the regulations on changing the operating mechanism of state-owned industrial enterprises, of deepening reform within enterprises, and of upgrading state-owned large- and medium-sized enterprises so as to realistically strengthen and improve party work in enterprises.

Zhao Zongnai pointed out: State-owned enterprises, particularly large- and medium-sized enterprises, are the pillars of our national economy. They are the major manifestations of the socialist public ownership, as well as places where industrial workers are most concentrated. The conditions of enterprises concern the success and failure of our country's reform, opening up, and construction. Currently, while facing the favorable situation in reform and development, state-owned enterprises also encounter many problems. The fundamental solution for these problems lies in deepening reform and changing enterprise operating mechanism, driving enterprises onto the market, enhancing enterprise vitality, and upgrading the overall enterprise quality and efficiency. Effective operation of state-owned large- and medium-sized enterprises through reform is a central link in establishing the socialist market economic system. Enterprise reform and development is separable from party leadership and enterprise party organizational work. It is necessary to further strengthen and effectively tackle party leadership and party building the further we implement reform, open up, and economic development.

Zhao Zongnai said: Bringing into full play the role of enterprise party organizations as the political nucleus, upholding and improving the factory director responsibility system, and wholeheartedly relying on the working class are a scientific summary of the practical experiences in pursuing state enterprise leadership system in over 40 years since the nation's founding, particularly in over a decade since reform and opening up. They are the guiding principles for improving the internal leadership system in enterprises and guiding principle for strengthening enterprise party building, which we must earnestly uphold. We must adhere to the stipulations of the new party constitution concerning the duties and tasks of party organizations in state enterprises, approved by the 14th CPC National Congress. We must work out the

details for enhancing the role of enterprise party organizations as the political core according to the actual conditions of enterprises of different scales and characteristics, and improve it further in practice.

Nearly 100 responsible persons of the organization departments of provincial, autonomous regional, and municipal party committees across the country; some responsible persons of the enterprise work committees of provincial and city party committees; some party secretaries and plant directors (managers) of state-owned large- and medium-sized enterprises; and responsible persons of relevant departments of central state organizations attended the meeting.

Chen Guangwen, deputy secretary of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, and Yu Xiaosong, vice minister in charge of the State Economics and Trade Commission, also spoke at today's meeting. Zheng Keyang, deputy director of the Central Policy Research Center, attended the meeting.

Commentator Urges Emulating Model Procurators
HK2309040093 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
21 Sep 93 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Remaining Honest and Upright, Being Impartial in Enforcing the Law"]

[Text] In order to carry forward the good tendency of remaining honest and upright, and of being impartial in enforcing the law, and in order to step up a thorough anticorruption struggle, the capital's press units have chosen "China's 10 outstanding procurators" through public appraisal. We warmly congratulate the procurators who have won the glorious title of "10 outstanding ones!"

Under the guidance of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and in accordance with the Constitution and the law, procuratorial organs across the country uphold the party's basic line, correctly carry out the function of legal supervision, punish criminals, protect the people, and safeguard social stability. They have made outstanding contributions to ensuring that reform and opening up, and socialist economic development can proceed smoothly. The "10 outstanding procurators" chosen through public appraisal this time are their outstanding representatives. Some of them do not fear authority; they remain upright and outspoken, and strictly enforce the law. Some do not act wrongly out of personal considerations and remain uncorrupted and honest in performing their official duties. Others are sharp-sighted, resourceful, and decisive; they redress wrongs done to the people. Still others will stand up for what is right, are courageous and indomitable, and struggle against crime with wisdom.... Their deeds and spirit will be recorded in our books of legal history.

Remaining honest and upright, and being impartial in enforcing the law are an important link in developing the

legal system. They are the party's and the people's aspirations and demands on law-enforcement personnel, as well as the indispensable professional ethics of every law enforcement person. People in the ancient past said: "The law cannot work by itself." "The law is heavy, while hundred pieces of gold are light." The socialist legal system safeguards the fundamental interests of the masses of the people. Therefore, an important condition for making socialist democracy more sound and for strengthening the socialist legal system is that vast numbers of law enforcement personnel can remove all sorts of interference and really can observe and the law, and can hold those accountable who have broken the law.

We should see that in developing the legal system, the issue is rather serious in that people in some places do not observe the law, do not strictly enforce the law, and do not hold accountable those who have broken the law. It happens at times that people substitute the law with their words, use their power in place of the law, and substitute punishment with a fine. These problems harm the unity and authority of the legal system, play havoc with the order of socialist market economy, and ruin the blood-and-flesh ties between the party and the government. In view of this situation, in their anticorruption struggle, all localities must regard as one of their focal points those cases involving judicial departments, administrative and law enforcement departments, and their personnel, in keeping with the demands of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, and must concentrate their strength on handling and investigating them conscientiously so as to safeguard the purity of the law enforcement contingent.

In order to launch a thorough anticorruption struggle, it is necessary to strictly observe the laws and regulations already formulated, insist that all be equal before the law and the like, and do not allow any organization or individual to possess any privilege above the law. As far as law enforcement personnel are concerned, they should do this all the more. All judicial, administrative, and law enforcement personnel must make strict demands on themselves, and see to it that they remain honest and upright and are impartial in enforcing the law. This is the prerequisite for us to succeed in the anticorruption struggle, as well as the key to whether or not we will succeed in it. We hope that all law enforcement personnel will emulate the 10 outstanding procurators, vigorously carry forward the lofty virtues and qualities of remaining honest and upright, and of being impartial in enforcing the law, promote the development of China's democracy and legal system, and safeguard and promote the development of reform and opening up and of the modernization drive.

Commentator's Article Hails 'China Population Prize'

*HK2309105493 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
12 Sep 93 p 1*

[Commentator's article: "Achieving Merits in the Present Era, Benefiting Future Generations—Hailing the Presentation of the First 'China Population Prize'"]

[Text] The first "China Population Prize," for which a contest was jointly organized by 11 ministries, commissions, and associations, including the CPC Propaganda Department, the State Family Planning Commission, and the China Population Welfare Foundation, was formally awarded. This is a great event for China, a country with a huge population. The selection process for the winners of the "China Population Prize"—which has never been awarded before—serves to review and assess the achievements we have made in controlling population growth since the founding of New China and mobilizes the people to further carry out the basic national policy on family planning and look into the prospects for population control under the new situation of reform and opening up.

We have gone through a convoluted course in our understanding and practice before making such eye-catching achievements in population control. The Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee made family planning China's basic national policy. After unremitting long-term efforts, we succeeded in bringing the excessive population growth in most areas throughout the country under control, thus creating a favorable major climate for further promoting family planning throughout the nation. In the past, many people with lofty ideals have tried to solve China's population problem, exhausting their wisdom and energy. It is necessary to reward those engaged in practical work and those scientific workers who have made outstanding contributions to population control—which represents a vast number of systematic projects—the "China Population Prize," the highest prize in this respect. The 11 prize winners are outstanding models in family planning work, who have displayed boldness in their work and have been good at putting on a first-rate performance. They are outstanding representatives of the great numbers of cadres engaged in family planning across the land.

At the forum on family planning called by the CPC Central Committee in March this year, Comrade Jiang Zemin pointed out: "Family planning work concerns the immediate interest of hundreds of millions of people. We must approach the work enthusiastically, prudently, and reliably. We must place a firm and effective grasp on the work, trying to achieve quick and good results." By placing a firm grasp on the work, we mean that we must attain the birth control objectives set in Jiang Zemin's report to the 14th National CPC Congress. By placing an effective grasp, we mean constantly improve the work in the spirit of reform. We should give priority to regular propaganda and education, including education on contraception, and should manage the work according to law, enforcing the related laws correctly and civilly. To comprehensively carry out the party and state policy on population, we must control population growth and at the same time raise the cultural level of our people and readjust the population structure. Therefore, we must integrate the task of solving population problems with the tasks of developing the economy, spreading cultural

and scientific knowledge among the people, building more public health facilities, improving health care for women and children, raising the social status of women, improving the social security system, and solving the problems concerning elderly people. We hope the offer of the "China Population Prize" will encourage those cadres engaged in practical family planning work, natural scientific workers, social scientific workers, and those engaged in humane studies across the country to work harder so that our family planning work under the socialist market economy will make a step forward.

By contributing to the present era, we will contribute to future generations. We hope that the "China Population Prize" and the great cause it represents will make progress together.

Shandong's Taian City Stresses Spiritual Civilization

HK2109061093 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
10 Sep 93 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Jia Jianzhou (6328 1696 5297): "Putting Emphasis on Development, Paying Attention to Implementation—How Taian City Strengthens its Development of Spiritual Civilization"]

[Text] In the spring of 1990, a young woman from the northeast who attempted suicide jumped from Sheshen Cliff in Taishan and fell on a steep hillside, and the situation was very desperate. People on the scene did not consider their personal safety and spontaneously organized themselves to form a human ladder to rescue her.

In the autumn of 1991, the main culprit of a roving band of robbers who was caught said in a disappointed manner, "We robbed most of the cities in China and never failed. I cannot believe we tumbled in Taian!"

In 1992, over 4,300 couples, who were at child-bearing age and who were permitted under government policy to give birth to two children, decided to bear only one child and voluntarily returned their child-bearing permits to the authorities. In the same year, there was a negative growth of the population in the whole city.

Over the past few years, Taian has advanced to new stages in terms of the building of spiritual civilization. Taishan was named by the Ministry of Construction and Shandong Province as the mountain of civilization, the mountain of safety, and the mountain of health. It was elected by the National Tourism Administration as one of the 40 best tourist spots throughout the country. Taian City won the awards of "national healthy city" and "the model city of double support work in Shandong Province." According to the investigation of 187 cities at and above the prefecture level, which was conducted by the National City Investigation Headquarters, the public order of Taian was the best....

The resplendent flower of spiritual civilization bears splendid fruits of material progress. Last year, the GNP

of the whole city went up four places in the provincial rank, the number of newly approved foreign-invested enterprises and the amount of usable foreign capital stated in contracts doubled, and the total purchasing amount of exports increased by a wide margin. The trend of economic development since the beginning of this year is even more gratifying.

Why did Taian City score such remarkable achievements in the building of spiritual civilization? City CPC Secretary Hu Jianxue told this reporter, "Spiritual civilization has a strong inspiration, appeal, and cohesive force. As far as the building of socialism of Chinese characteristics is concerned, in a certain sense, the characteristics precisely refer to spiritual civilization. Our work in this field can be summed up as follows: Assigning specific tasks to separate groups while making concerted efforts to cope with the whole situation; and paying attention to construction and fulfilling the task to every grass-roots organizations."

Drawing Up Plans, Perfecting the System

To fulfill the task of spiritual civilization, Taian City not only pays attention to formulation of plans, but also attaches importance to consummation of the system, thus enabling a set of integrated methods of implementation.

In 1991, the "Program for the Building of Spiritual Civilization During the Eighth Five-Year Period" worked out by this city set forth the guiding ideology, the objective of tasks, and concrete measures for the building of spiritual civilization. Afterwards, it successively introduced a series of corresponding rules and regulations, including the "Standard for Establishing Civilized Cities," the "Detailed Rules and Regulations of Implementation for Administering City Appearance and Environmental Sanitation," the "Standard and Conditions of Civilized Units," the "Citizen Conventions," and so on. Meanwhile, efforts were made by the city authorities to link up the achievements scored by the leading party and government bodies at various levels with the building of spiritual civilization, link up promotion of party and government cadres at various levels with the building of spiritual civilization, and link up the broad masses' economic interests with the building of spiritual civilization, thus heightening the awareness and creativity of doing well the building of spiritual civilization.

The activity of selecting "10-star civilized households," which has been extensively launched, uses rules and regulations spontaneously created by the masses themselves. They sum up various party policies and tasks of building the two civilizations in rural areas into 10 standards and 30 detailed rules and regulations, and each standard is expressed by a star, that is: the "Star of Five Loves," the "Star of Getting Rich," the "Star of Culture and Education," the "Star of Family Planning," the "Star of Law and Discipline," the "Star of Unity," the "Star of New Style," the "Star of Helping the Poor

and the Weaking," the "Star of Thrift and Hard Work," and the "Star of Health." The star grade of every household is determined by village people's self-assessment and mass discussion and will be assessed and readjusted once a year. Moreover, commendation meetings are solemnly held and people beat drums and gongs when the star grade boards are hung in various households. This practice has, to a large extent, aroused peasants' and the masses enthusiasm to take part in the building of spiritual civilization and inspired everybody's sense of honor, disgrace, and self-esteem. Farmers, businessmen, and workers always bear the star of civilization in their minds and use it to discipline their own words and deeds, thus bringing about a touching scene in which people strive to overtake each other to become a "10-star civilized household." Now, even when boys and girls look for partners in marriage, they will also take into consideration the star grade of their girlfriends' or boyfriends' families. Since this pioneer undertaking is very attractive and effective, it has been rapidly launched in vast numbers of villages. At present, 90 percent of the 3,699 administrative villages throughout the city have participated in this activity.

With the launching of the activity of "10-star civilized households," a great number of all kinds of mass civilized activities with distinct themes have taken root in areas beneath Taishan. The activity of "gaining advanced experience, stressing contributions, and setting up a new style" throughout the city was launched throughout the city; the activity of "smilingly greeting guests all over the world and making them happy with Taishan" was launched in cities and towns; the activity of "adding luster to the party flag" was launched among vast numbers of party members; the activity of "learning from Lei Feng while performing one's official duties and setting up a new style in various trades and professions" was launched among vast numbers of staff and workers; the activity of "achieving success with youthful vigor" was launched among party members and the youth; the activity of "two studies and two comparisons" was launched among women; the activity of "jointly engaging in two-support work" was launched between the Army and the people, and so on. These varied and colorful activities, which have their own characteristics, helped the people of Taian develop and carry forward "the spirit of daring to blaze new trails before others, the pioneer spirit of courageously marching forward, the death-defying and indomitable spirit, the spirit of quietly immersing oneself in pioneer work, and the spirit of making selfless contribution." Over the past few years, the people of Taian saved in Taishan a total of 270 who attempted suicide, rescued 118 noneffective people, did 1,600 good things for foreign tourists, and mobilized the masses to donate over 10 million yuan worth of money and materials to provide disaster relief and help the disabled inside and outside the province. No wonder former U.S. Secretary of State Schultz and former Prime Minister of Singapore Lee Kuan Yew highly praised the people of Taian for their "warmth and friendliness" and their "civilized manner and politeness."

Improving Facilities, Setting up a Front

In February 1992, Li Ruihuan, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Political Bureau, said when inspecting the rural cultural compound in Taian City, "One will think of culture and happiness when one is getting rich, your cultural compound is a good example."

What is the cultural compound mentioned by Li Ruihuan? We must start with Yinsheng village in the Taishan area. After extricating themselves from poverty, this village invested 500,000 yuan in building a cultural compound with up to 2,200 square meters of usable floor area. A library, reading room, reference room, recreation room, movie and television room, family planning service room, ballroom, as well as cultural and technical school, school of population studies, kindergarten, old folk's home, and stadium were set up inside the cultural compound. The cultural compound merges culture, education, science, public health, and sports into an organic whole, incorporates cooperative economy at the levels of party, government, league [the Communist Youth League], women, militia, and village. Under the unified leadership of the party branch, they carry out the work according to their own specific duties, thus greatly enriching peasants' amateur recreational and sport lives. On holidays or at night, peasants will come here. In the cultural compound, teenagers, children, and the old can take what they need, bring their talent into play, enjoy themselves, and satisfy their cravings for knowledge, happiness, and wealth. The cultural compound has become the educational front of the basic party line, the classroom of cultural and scientific and technological studies, the paradise of recreational and sport activities, and the center of information exchange, thus creating good conditions for rural grass-roots organizations to lead and coordinate various mass organizations to launch activities.

Seeing that the cultural compound is a very good front and effective form to civilize and enlighten people, the Taian City party committee and the city government vigorously guides vast numbers of villages to strengthen the construction of this front. At present, over 70 percent of the 3,699 administrative villages throughout the city have set up cultural compounds, whereas those do not have cultural compounds for the moment have also installed some basic facilities, such as party member exercise rooms and homes for young militia.

Various localities in Taian fully utilize their cultural compounds to educate and spread propaganda among the masses, enliven recreational and sport activities, disseminate information of getting rich, and vigorously give an impetus to reform, opening up, and economic construction. Taking rich cities as an example, over the past few years, they utilized cultural compounds to disseminate over 10,000 pieces of scientific and technological information, give publicity to over 200 new science and technology and new achievements, and

hosted over 1,000 forums on special topics; thus giving play to strong force in the building of two civilizations.

Meanwhile, kindergartens were built in 3,478 villages throughout the county to enable over 95 percent of preschool children to receive good education. Moreover, 107 square meters of primary and secondary school buildings were refurbished, a large majority of teachers from cities and towns lived in comfortable houses, and fine old folk's homes were universally founded. All of the administrative villages have their own clinics.

The administration of a grass-roots party school in Taian City is also dramatic. Party schools with "fully equipped buildings, full sets of desks and chairs, adequate books and reference materials, adequate supply of funds, appropriate teaching materials, and a perfect system" have been founded in all of the 107 townships (towns, offices) throughout the city. A total of 129 large and medium-sized enterprises and over 70 percent of small enterprises throughout the city have set up high-standard amateur party schools. Starting from last year, party organizations at various levels have utilized party schools to conduct 3,207 various training classes and up to 320,000 personnel have received training.

Organizing a Network To Prevent Crimes Through Concerted Efforts

A few years ago, with the transformation of the production and management pattern, the building of spiritual civilization was often obstructed by the lack of organizational network. To change this situation, Taian City pays special attention to the work of collective prevention of crimes. In factories, mines, enterprises, and units, party committees, managers, political work department heads, and workshops' party organizations must be in charge of concrete matters while cooperating with trade unions, CYL committees, and workers and staff ideological and political work research associations, thus forming a situation of joint management by the party, the government, workers, and the CYL. In vast numbers of villages, party organizations at the township and village levels have taken the initiative to generally establish councils of the building of spiritual civilization and councils of ethics appraisal, provided with teachers of party studies, propagandists of the legal system, managing staff of radio and television stations, and amateur literary and artistic creators. The basic task is to ensure that the network will cover every aspect without oversight and omission.

The reason the roving gang of robbers, mentioned at the beginning of this article, expressed their hopeless grief lies in the fact that an organizational network to prevent crimes had been established here. At present, public security patrol battalions are established in Taian City and its surrounding counties and cities; public security patrol squadrons are established in townships and towns; public security patrol elements are established in administrative districts [guan qu 4619 0575], public security patrol squads are established in villages and towns, and

strong internal security organizations are established in various universities and colleges, factories, mines, enterprises, institutions, and units. Public security contingents composed of over 50,000 people are on duty day and night and maintain high vigilance so that all kinds of criminals cannot find any opportunity to exploit the situation. In 1992 alone, the masses gave public security organs 2,943 clues for solving cases and helped the latter ferret out 896 criminals, which accounted for over 80 percent of the total number of cases solved. "The number of cases drops when the masses are in action." Over the past three years, the occurrence rate of criminal cases throughout the city continued to drop. A total of 1,212 criminal cases occurred last year, which dropped 34.7 percent compared with the figure of the previous year, and the occurrence rate accounted for merely 1.9 percent of the total population of the city, which was lower than the average level of the whole country and the whole province.

The family planning work is termed the "most difficult thing in the world." However, this work has gradually become easy in Taian. The reason is that various urban and rural areas have generally established and perfected contingents of administrative managers composed of departments of family planning work at various levels; contingents of technical services composed of family planning service stations (rooms), and contingents of mass activists composed of leaders of women at child-bearing age. A total of over 33,000 people have been recruited, which constitutes a close educational, counseling, servicing, and supervisory and control network. Nobody can evade mass supervision and reporting if she stealthily gives birth to a child in violation of the family planning policy. From 1990 onwards, up to 1,000 people reported by the masses as violating the family planning policy were appropriately dealt with in accordance with relevant policies.

Negating One's Achievements Once One Is at Fault, Follow-Up Appraisal

As far as the building of spiritual civilization is concerned, it is very important to give play to the leverage of the mechanism of rewards and penalties. Hence, Taian City has laid down the indexes to assess the building of spiritual civilization in a quantified way. Moreover, certificates of management by objective and responsibility are assigned at each level, year-end examinations and appraisals are conducted, and rewards are granted and penalties are inflicted according to marks scored. One thing which merits particular attention is that the system of negating one's achievements once one is at fault in the public security and family planning work is also implemented here. No matter how outstanding a unit is at work in other aspects, as long as public security and family planning goes wrong, it cannot take part in various advanced appraisals, honors and titles received are rescinded firmly, and persons mainly in charge cannot be promoted to important positions. Meanwhile, this city has set up a fund for the building of spiritual

civilization to specially reward advanced units and individuals in the building of spiritual civilization.

In the "Follow-Up Appraisal Method and Rewards and Penalties Granted to Leading Cadres of Family Planning Work at Various Levels After They Have Left Offices," Taian City has explicitly defined the target, time, content, reward and penalty, and method of appraisal. Leading cadres of party committees and governments, leading party and government cadres who are also in charge of family planning work, and leading cadres of family planning departments are classified as the targets of appraisal, and the appraisal will be conducted once for each term of office. For those who have to change their posts before the tenure of office expires, the appraisal will be conducted at any time. For those who have attained various targets specified by this method after appraisal, efforts will still be made to trace them and to conscientiously make good the promise of granting them rewards. For those who made false reports on achievements of the family planning work, who did not report the real number of births, and who violated the family planning policy and relevant laws and regulations, punishments ranging from criticism, education, economic penalties, party and government disciplinary actions, to dismissal from their party and non-party posts and expulsion from the party. This method stipulates in explicit terms that no matter how far away you are transferred and how senior you have become, you must be duly penalized as long as the family planning work of units of which you were formerly in charge goes wrong. In the first half of this year, the city party committee and the city government discovered in follow-up appraisal that two townships and towns in Ningyang County had not fulfilled the goal of population control and took resolute measures to demote two leading cadres who were directly at fault and who had been promoted to county-level leading posts. Liu Renan, former party secretary of the suburbs of Taian who had transferred to another post, was still subsequently rewarded a one-step pay increase.

The reward and penalty system of "negating one's achievement once one is at fault and follow-up appraisal" has made a stir in society, and leading party and government cadres and leading cadres of concerned departments at various levels dare not lower their guard. They attach greater and greater importance to the building of spiritual civilization for fear of making mistakes. Seeing that leading cadres at various levels are working so hard in the building of spiritual civilization, the strong awareness of the broad masses and vast numbers of cadres to take part in the building of spiritual civilization is aroused and the goal of "striving to become a civilized person and to do civilized things" has become their conscious action.

We are glad to see that the people of Taishan are making use of the building of spiritual civilization to depict a more splendid tomorrow. With its new charm, the magnificent and unsophisticated Taishan and the flourishing

and rising Taian City will be attracting domestic and foreign guests who will come in increasing numbers.

Commentator on City's 'Good Experience'

HK2109063593 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
10 Sep 93 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Concentrating Efforts on 'Implementation'—Learning From the Good Experience of Taian City in Developing Spiritual Civilization"]

[Text] Under the new situation of building a socialist market economy, how do we excel in the building of spiritual civilization? People can gain a good deal of enlightenment from the experience of Taian City in Shandong Province.

To build socialism with Chinese characteristics, we must definitely make efforts to do well the building of spiritual civilization. It is precisely on the basis of this understanding that they "have a firm grip on the green hills [qing shan 7230 1472] without relaxation." In paying attention to the building of spiritual civilization, they have a burst of energy which is real, firm, and tough. As long as we concentrate efforts on "implementation," the building of material civilization will make progress step by step, and so will the building of spiritual civilization.

The most important condition of doing well the building of spiritual civilization in an area is to "pay attention to the issue of leadership, while leaders are taking the initiative to implement the work." In order to grasp the task in a real, firm, and good manner, Taian City proceeds from local realities, draws on the experience of fraternal areas, links up the achievements of organized party and government groups with the building of spiritual civilization in terms of the planning system, and links up the promotion of party and government cadres at various levels with the building of spiritual civilization. By referring to some of the good practices in the building of material civilization, they have laid down the indexes to assess the building of spiritual civilization in a quantified way, signed at each level the certificates of management by objective and responsibility, examined and appraised the work at the end of the year, and granted rewards and inflicted penalties according to marks scored. Moreover, they implement the system of negating one's achievements once one is at fault in the public security and family planning work and insist on conducting follow-up appraisals. In consequence, it greatly heightens the awareness and sense of responsibility of party and government cadres at various levels in the building of spiritual civilization. Now, some local comrades also acknowledge subjectively the importance of the building of spiritual civilization and stress in words that the building of spiritual civilization is an urgent task. However, due to the lack of explicit and specific responsibilities and examinable concrete targets, the "importance" will degenerate into "secondary importance" and the "urgent task" will degenerate into a "less urgent task." In order to effectively solve this

problem, it is extremely necessary to implement among leading cadres at various levels, in the same way as the Taian City does, the system of management by objective and responsibility in the building of spiritual civilization which is operational and examinable.

One of the noticeable features of the building of spiritual civilization in Taian City is to "learn from and rely on the masses," which is also an important reason why the building of spiritual civilization there is so vigorous, profound, enduring, and fruitful. The selection of "10-star civilized households," the construction of rural cultural compounds, and the establishment of councils of the building of spiritual civilization were, at first, spontaneously proposed by the masses, and then the mass creations were promptly summed up and popularized by concerned leaders. In this way, these good methods and patterns, which are effective, have become popular in a short time and brought about good effects within a wider scope. The broad masses not only have great zeal to accomplish the building of material civilization and have many valuable creations, but also have great zeal to accomplish the building of spiritual civilization and have many valuable creations. We should really cherish the masses' valuable historical initiative displayed in the building of spiritual civilization, pay attention to safeguarding and guiding their zeal, and pay attention to studying and popularizing their creations.

Another important reason accounting for the success of the building of spiritual civilization in Taian City is that the role of all kinds of organizations at various levels is being brought into play and an organic network related to the building of spiritual civilization has been formed. A major characteristic or superiority of socialism is its organizational strength. A major issue in the building of material civilization is to rely on organizations, and a major issue in the building of spiritual civilization is also to rely on organizations. "Taishan will be moved away if everyone is of one heart." We have party organizations, organizations of the Communist Youth League, trade unions, women's federations, administrative organizations, and enterprises ... the organizational strength is very large. We must be adept in giving play to the organizational role and strength in the building of spiritual civilization and vigorously accomplishing the building of spiritual civilization with practical results achieved.

The people of Taishan have achieved satisfactory results in their efforts to scale the heights of the building of spiritual civilization. There are a lot of good typical examples and experience. We believe that, as long as conscientious efforts are made on "implementation," the building of socialist spiritual civilization with Chinese characteristics will definitely advance in giant strides.

Opera Troupe's Adjustment to Market Stressed

HK2309031793 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
17 Sep 93 p 1

[By reporter Yi Kai (2496 0418): "'100 Little Flowers' Zhejiang Opera Troupe Constantly Adheres to Orientation of Artistic Reform in Past Decade"]

[Text] The 100 Little Flowers Shaoxing Opera Troupe, which was founded a decade ago, always adheres to the orientation of artistic reform, constantly lays stress on the optimized combination of talent, painstakingly pursues the artistic goal which is "new, beautiful, and refined," strives to foster the spirit of making wholehearted contributions, being cooperative, and paying respect to one's own work, and conscientiously implements scientific policy decisions and administration. In consequence, the troupe is full of vitality, its artistic work is flourishing more and more flourishing, its young performers are maturing, and the market for performances is booming, thus putting it on the path of building a first-class new socialist troupe under the circumstances of a market economy.

The 100 Little Flowers Shaoxing Opera Troupe, which was founded in 1983, is a product of artistic reform in the new period. To counter the disastrous effect of huge shortage of talent caused by the "10-year turmoil," concerned leaders in Zhejiang Province resolutely made a decision: They selected 40 outstanding "little flowers" from over 60 troupes and over 3,000 performers throughout the province to receive intensive training, and, on this basis, founded the 100 Little Flowers Shaoxing Troupe. This policy decision broke with convention and local limitations and facilitated talent mobility, and it was a method of carefully choosing talent from as many performers as possible and giving them extensive and rigorous training. In this way, the 100 Little Flowers Shaoxing Opera Troupe started by selecting high-class talent, optimizing composition and training methods, and reached the stage of optimized combination in a step-by-step manner. The principal part of artistic reform is people. Over the past decade, the troupe always treated the optimization of talent as its lifeline goal and constantly made strenuous efforts in the training of talent. At present, the troupe not only has Mao Weitao, the young Shaoxing opera artistic performer who has won the "Meihua award," the "Wenhua award, and the "Baiyulan award," and who enjoys great fame among audiences, but also has a number of outstanding performers, such as He Ying, Dong Keti, He Saifei, Fang Xuewen, Chen Huiling, Tu Huimin, Xia Saili, and Hong Ying. In addition, new talents in Shaoxing opera, such as Yan Jia and Huang Yiqun, are reaching maturity.

"New, beautiful, and refined" performance is a goal which the 100 Little Flowers Shaoxing Opera Troupe sets for its artistic presentation. They understand through practice that under the present circumstances of a market economy, artistic competition is inevitable.

Only when they present first-class art works which are "new, beautiful, and refined" can they win audiences and the market. Over the past decade, the 100 Little Flowers Shaoxing Opera Troupe constantly blazed new trails on the basis of plays and presented a total of 25 operas, including the operas of "Five Girls Offering Birthday Felicitations" and the "Resentment of the Chinese Palace" which won the first-class awards in the national script writing competition; "Five Girls Offering Birthday Felicitations," a movie which the troupe acted in, won the Golden Rooster Movie Award; the opera of "Lu You and Tang Wan" won the Wenhua [Chinese culture 2429 5478] New Play Award, and the opera of the "Western Chamber" won the Chinese Opera Institute Award. In presenting these operas, the 100 Little Flowers Shaoxing Opera Troupe gradually developed a distinctive performing style of its own: A high degree of integration between the distinctive spirit of the times and the splendor of traditional art; a harmonious integration of various categories of art, such as script writing, directing, acting, composing, and dancing; and integration of popular and refined natures. To ensure the quality of plays, the troupe also set up three networks in artistic production: The network of re-creation with key members of the troupe as the mainstay, the network of literary creation with noted playwrights throughout the province as the mainstay, and the information feedback network with audiences as the mainstay. The three networks operate in unison to constantly rectify the field of vision and orientation. As far as the 25 plays presented by the 100 Little Flowers Shaoxing Opera Troupe were concerned, an overwhelming majority of them were well received by audience, and any vulgar or fake works were basically stopped.

The 100 Little Flowers Shaoxing Opera Troupe has a set of scientific policy decisions and an administrative setup which can judge the hour and size up the situation and make favorable choices. With the needs of reform and opening up, the 100 Little Flowers Shaoxing Opera Troupe appeared on the stage in Hong Kong four times. It has also visited Singapore, France, Belgium, Spain, the Netherlands, Japan, and Thailand, receiving warm greetings and commendation. Because it was popular in foreign markets, the symptom of despising the domestic market and being weary of performing in the countryside emerged among some members of the troupe. The troupe promptly readjusted the schedule and elaborately arranged for domestic performances and achieved good results which were unexpected. They learned from the facts that the domestic market is the foundation of the international market and they can never forget tens of millions of old audiences of Shaoxing opera.

Recently, the troupe also decided to set up the 100 Little Flowers Shaoxing Opera Foundation and once and for all ease economic pressure on the troupe. With the support of the provincial party committee and government, all walks of life in society responded, and over 2 million yuan in funds were raised within a short time.

Paying respect to one's own work, making wholehearted contributions, and being cooperative is the valuable style formed after the 100 Little Flowers Shaoxing Opera Troupe tempered itself over the past decade, which was termed the "spirit of the 100 little flowers." It is precisely this spirit which constitutes the core of the 100 Little Flowers' overall superiority in artistic presentation and youthful vigor and which strongly guarantees the smooth proceeding of artistic reform and growth of artistic talent.

The 100 Little Flowers are strongly devoted and have a sense of honor. Once on the stage, whether or not they are playing a leading role, all of them will do their utmost and try to keep improving. They do not have good pay and bonuses, but they are never swayed by money. Over the past decade, they persisted in performing on the stage, thus maintaining the troupe's good order and morale. "We must continue to present the operas even if we are in a bad way because Shaoxing operas have become the pattern of my existence, and I will lose the value of my existence without Shaoxing operas." These remarks made by Mao Weitao are the aspirations shared by the 100 Little Flowers. The 100 Little Flowers Shaoxing Opera Troupe very much cherishes the establishment of a new type of interpersonal relationship which emphasizes unity and cooperation. They stress that leading and supporting roles are equally important, interdependent, and transformable, and the relationship between the two should be described as a star and a group of stars, which add radiance and beauty to each other. Hence, they advocate friendly competition.

The formation of the spirit of 100 Little Flowers relies on ideological and political work. The party branch of the troupe tries every means to have ideological work permeate every link related to troupe members' business, studies, and lives, carries out educational activities concerning the outlook on life and value, does things in a reasonable manner, and shows solitude and consideration for members of the troupe while setting strict demands on the latter. They always bear in mind the inscription made by Comrade Deng Yingchao: "Progress can only be made without conceit, and latecomers will surpass old-timers if they keep improving." When putting on a show for workers in Daqing, the 100 Little Flowers also paid visit to the installations there and studied Daqing people's history in doing pioneering work. Faced with countless petroleum-pumping machines on the grasslands, they said, "We must act in the way the petroleum-pumping machines do, which work quietly. We should spare no effort in our performances and lay stress on contribution without pursuing fame and wealth." When putting on a show for people in border areas, they went along with the masses to pick tea in mountain areas and got a deeper understanding of the masses through labor. Over the past decade, some of the 100 Little Flowers were selected as deputies to the National People's Congress and the provincial people's congress, and as members of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Provincial Committee.

whereas some others were elected red-banner pacesetters of the "International Working Women's Day," provincial model workers, and outstanding CPC members in the province. All the 100 Little Flowers performers were elected national shock workers of the new Long March, and the troupe was chosen as an advanced collective of the national cultural system.

Commentator on Success of Troupe

HK2309032093 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
17 Sep 93 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Hoping There Will Be Still More '100 Little Flowers' Emitting Fragrance and Bursting Into Blossom"]

[Text] With its splendid plays and consummate acting, for which audiences are overwhelmed with admiration, the 100 Little Flowers Shaoxing Opera Troupe from Zhejiang Province has become a clump of resplendent flowers in our country's art circles. Their achievements are remarkable and their experience is even more valuable.

Their experience can be summarized as a good seedling, a good path, a good guideline, and a good troupe.

The selection of a good seedling is the foundation of setting up a good group of artistic performance. The presentation of a troupe must rely on performers and the presentation of a first-class troupe must rely on first-class performers. There will not be any first-class presentation without first-class performers. "We must select the best when we pick tea." Only when top-notch seedlings are selected can we bring up first-class talent. All of the 100 little flowers are brilliant, and it is, to a very large extent, due to the selection of appropriate and good seedlings.

"Jade cannot turn into a jade ware without being carved and polished." Only when we attach great importance to the education of the outlook of life and art and rigorous and scientific training can we turn a good seedling into a pillar. The originality of the 100 Little Flowers Shaoxing Opera Troupe lies in the integration of performers' ideological education and artistic demands which forms within the whole troupe a good practice of "paying respect to one's work, making wholehearted contributions, and being cooperative," thus enabling everybody to take a right path of life and art and work hard side by side. "Shaoxing operas have become the pattern of my existence, and I will lose the value of my existence without Shaoxing operas." They pay so much respect to their work that they can definitely present good plays!

A script is the foundation of a play. Over the past decade, the 100 Little Flowers Shaoxing Opera Troupe presented 25 brilliant plays because they attached great importance to script writing. There is a network of literary creation with noted playwrights throughout the province as the mainstay, a network of creation with key members of the troupe as the mainstay, and a network of information feedback with audiences as the mainstay. The three

networks operate in unison to write magnificent plays one after another. If we do not make any effort to make plans but rather wait for others to deliver the "meat pie" right to our home, it certainly will be an ordinary and insipid product which we will find no interest in. If this is so, can others find it attractive?

The outstanding achievements of the 100 Little Flowers Shaoxing Opera Troupe are closely related to the fine quality of its members. Our art and literature must uphold the orientation of serving the people and socialism, adhere to the policy of "letting 100 flowers blossom and 100 schools of thought contend," and gear to the needs of reform and opening up in times of reform and opening up. The argument is absolutely correct, but how to do it in practice? They did not remain at the level of abstract discussion but are bold to engage in reform and to blaze new trails. By blazing new trails and practicing in a cautious and down-to-earth manner, the troupe aroused the enthusiasm and creativity of all its members, gained the strong support of all walks of life in society, and took a path of artistic development which brought about its own art works, talent, performing style, and economic benefits.

What is worth mentioning is that from its inception, the 100 Little Flowers Shaoxing Opera Troupe has been receiving great attention and support from the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government, which is most important. Every locality has some drama groups or other forms of artistic presentation which have an impact there or even in the whole country. They are components of the art treasure of the Chinese nation and the treasure of the country, provinces, and cities which is very precious, and we should try our best to take good care of them and support them. There are key projects regarding the building of socialist material civilization. Likewise, there must be some key projects regarding the building of socialist spiritual civilization and the building of socialist culture and art. The 100 Little Flowers Shaoxing Opera Troupe is precisely an example of successfully engaging in a key project of building spiritual civilization, and their practices are worth advocating.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping said that party committees at various levels must help writers and artists acquire conditions to constantly promote the undertaking of art and literature, upgrade the standard of art and literature, and create outstanding art and literary works and achievements in performing art which we feel no qualms about presenting to our great people and times. We should say that the present task is even more urgent. How to lead art and literature and promote the undertaking of art and literature under the situation of developing a socialist market economy is a question which various localities are vigorously exploring. In this process, a number of good typical examples and experiences have arisen. We should pay attention to summing up and popularizing those good practices and experiences and

strive to make possible the emergence of many more beautiful "100 little flowers" in the field of socialist art and literature!

State Council Appoints, Removes State Personnel

OW2209082493 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0357 GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, 22 Sep (XINHUA)—The State Council recently appointed and removed a number of state personnel.

Han Deqian [7281 1795 0051] was appointed as vice minister of the State Science and Technology Commission; Liu Chengguo [0491 2052 2654] as vice minister of forestry; Bi Qun [3968 5028] and Wu Xichun as vice ministers of metallurgical industry; Ma Zhigeng [7456 0037 1649] as vice president of the China Ordnance Corporation; Xu Rongchu as president of the State Communications Investment Corporation; Xiao Houde [5135 0624 1795] as consul general in Manchester; and Jiang Zhengcai [5592 2973 2088] as consul general in Pusan.

Li Ming and Wang Rulin have been relieved of their duties as vice ministers of metallurgical industry; Tong Zengyin as vice governor of the People's Bank of China; Huang Zhendong as president of the State Communications Investment Corporation; Tan Xingju as consul general in Manchester; and Fu Xuezhong as representative to the Cambodian Supreme National Council.

Beijing To Host 'Large' Concert Praising Mao Zedong

HK2309104093 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1320 GMT 13 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, 13 Sep (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—A large concert entitled "An Ode to Mao Zedong" will be held in Beijing's Shoudu Gymnasium on 1 and 2 October.

It has been learned that this concert will introduce a cast rarely seen in China in recent years, with elderly, middle-aged, and young singers performing on the stage. Some elderly singers who have been away from the stage for quite some time will be invited to the concert, including Guo Lanying, Wang Kun, Caidan Zhuoma, and Ma Yutao. The concert will focus on praising Mao Zedong by presenting over 40 songs, such as "The East Is Red," "Chairman Mao's Soldiers Are Most Obedient to the Party," among others, which were quite popular on the mainland between the 1950's and the 1970's.

Apart from famous soloists, there will be a 500-member chorus accompanied by 100 dancers. It has been reported that the performance will be held on a grand scale with magnificent background arrangements.

Liu Senmin, the general manager of the China Record Corporation and one of the concert's sponsors, said that

they started this project with the Beijing Feimosi Enterprise Propagation Center, the Beijing Performance Company, and the Shoudu Young Editors and Journalists Association. They believe that the masses will enjoy and welcome the "Ode to Mao Zedong" in commemoration of Mao Zedong's 100th birthday.

Last year, the tape series of songs praising Mao Zedong published by this corporation hit a record high in the publication of self-composed song tapes in China.

This concert is being supported and assisted by a dozen enterprises, including Guangdong Province's Huadu City CPC Committee, the Guangdong Battery Industrial and Trade Enterprise Group, the Sichuan Shukai Ginseng Enterprise Company, the Foshan Electrical Appliances Shareholding Company Limited, the Aolisi Cosmetics (Zhuhai) Company Limited, and the Beifang Industrial Company.

Military

Liu Huaqing Links Military Training, Modernization

OW2309040393 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1449 GMT 22 Sep 93

[By XINHUA reporter Wu Dongfeng (0702 2639 1496) and Central People's Broadcasting Station reporter Zhang Zhimeng (1728 2535 3718)]

[Text] Guangzhou, 22 Sep (XINHUA)—Speaking at a Guangzhou Military Region training discussion meeting today, Liu Huaqing, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau Standing Committee and vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, stressed: All military units should base themselves on and use what equipment they have, conduct military training as their central tasks, adhere to the correct orientation for army building, and make further efforts at defense modernization.

Liu Huaqing said: Since its formation, the Central Military Commission's new leadership has attached great importance to military training, and the army has made new progress in this regard. At present, the army is very enthusiastic about military training and will continue to maintain its enthusiasm. The whole army should value and enhance this excellent situation. A major aspect of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's thought on army building in the new period is to give strategic importance to military training. President Jiang Zemin has also repeatedly stressed that in its work the army must regard military training as its central task. Whether or not military training is carried out as the central task has a bearing on whether or not the army can adhere to the correct orientation for army building and effectively perform its duties in defending the motherland. Any deviation from the central task is wrong and will lead to historical mistakes.

Liu Huaqing pointed out: To regard military training as the central task, we should do the following: First, army commanders and political cadres should concentrate their efforts on military training. We should ensure that leading cadres concentrate their main energies on the central task of military training and that no deviation or departure from this task is tolerated. Second, we should establish and improve mechanisms to encourage military training. We should link training results with the selection of cadres, and whether or not one pays attention to military training and is capable of commanding modernized troops should be regarded as an important criterion for appraising cadres' performance. Third, we should correctly handle the relations between strict and scientific training. And, fourth, we should properly handle regular administration and do regular ideological and political work to ensure the success of military training. In view of new problems arising in the market economy, we should effectively perform ideological and political work in the course of military training so as to inspire the troops' enthusiasm for military training and ensure regular order in work and daily life.

Liu Huaqing stressed: Under new historical conditions, all troops should effectively conduct military training by using the military equipment they have. He said: The army cannot wait for better equipment before conducting military training and fighting a war. It must be ready at all times to use available equipment to defeat the enemy. We should teach the troops to properly cherish, manage, and use their weapons and equipment. We should pay attention to the integration of manpower and weapons to optimize the combat-effectiveness of the available weapons and equipment. Using their available military equipment, army units should effectively carry out basic training. Once the basic training is completed, the troops will be in a better position to use new equipment. Through military training, we should cultivate our troops to acquire a fine workstyle, strong physique, and resolute willpower that are required during fighting under high-technology conditions. Cadres' organizational and commanding plans should not deviate from the actual conditions of the troops' existing weapons and equipment. Cadres should learn tactics from practical military training, and acquire the capability of applying strategies [mou lue 6180 3970] to defeat formidable enemies. We may not engage in any warfare for many years, but we should not pass a single day without military training. By conducting strict training and setting strict requirements, we should pass on our army's fine traditions and workstyle from generation to generation.

Chief of General Staff Hang Wannian and leaders from general departments and the Guangzhou Military Region attended the meeting.

Navy To Assist in Antismuggling Operations

*HK2109133793 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
12 Sep 93 p 2*

[By staff reporter Chen Chien-ping (7115 1696 1627):
"Authoritative Source Says China Will Let Navy Play
Part in Antismuggling Operations"]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Sep (WEN WEI PO)—According to an authoritative source here: To crack down on the increasingly rampant smuggling activities more effectively, the central leadership has agreed to allow the Navy to participate in and assist antismuggling operations and, at the same time, to invest in the equipment of the law-enforcement contingents every year and pursue a special policy to improve the pay and conditions of the anticontraband personnel in their departments, such as customs houses, public security organs, and industrial and commercial administrative organizations.

The source said: The central leadership attaches great importance to antismuggling activities and maintains that cracking down on the activities is an important aspect of the current anticorruption drive and the two should be combined. To effectively crack down on antismuggling activities, the central leadership has agreed:

1. Act firmly according to law, investigate and handle smuggling cases, punish those who ought to be punished, and sentence those who ought to be sentenced. If the permitted penalties in the relevant laws currently in force are deemed insignificant, they can be revised through legislative procedures. Major and important cases and party and government organs involved in smuggling should be severely punished.
2. Solve the antismuggling issue in terms of structure. The current antismuggling forces in such departments as customs houses, public security organs, and border guards are insufficient. The Navy is encouraged to play a part and render assistance, undertaking tasks such as intercepting and keeping a close watch on smuggling activities. Moreover, anticontraband contingents should be put under state unified management. With the exception of the departments which are empowered to suppress smuggling according to legal stipulations, the other departments shall not set up anticontraband organizations without authorization.
3. Firmly change the current practice of turning the fines on confiscated smuggled goods into income. The current practice under which the income of the public security organs and industrial and commercial departments from fining and confiscating smuggled goods goes to local authorities should be revised so that income and fines from seized smuggled goods are separated.
4. Pursue a policy of giving ample rewards to those who report smugglers.
5. Improve the quality and equipment of the anticontraband contingents. In the localities where smuggling is rampant, the equipment of the anticontraband contingents should be updated every year.
6. Improve the pay and conditions of the anticontraband contingents. The central authorities will formulate a special policy for such departments as customs houses, public security organs, and industrial and commercial organizations.

The authoritative source said: The central leaders are paying a good deal of attention to the smuggling issue because they have noticed that the current smuggling activities have developed from individual to gang-related operations and even some local departments are directly involved in the activities. The central leaders held: Antismuggling is also an important content of anticorruption. If we turn a blind eye to smuggling activities, the results of reform and opening up to the outside world can be ruined. If they are not severely cracked, adverse consequences may well follow.

Editorial Urges Transformation of World Outlook

HK2209031493 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese
8 Sep 93 p 1

[Editorial: "What Counts Lies in Sound Transformation of World Outlook"]

[Text] Presently, the whole Army is augmenting the building of party style and clean government according to the arrangements of the Central Committee and Central Military Commission by closely focusing on implementing the Central Military Commission's "Decision on Bringing Forward the Fine Traditions and Augmenting the Building of Clean Government." Voluminous positive and negative experiences have told us: For every comrade to do a good job of implementing the Central Military Commission's "Decision," what counts in achieving the expected goal of augmenting the Army's building of party style and clean government is a sound transformation of world outlook, strengthening one's ability to resist corruption and guarding against degeneration.

Back in the early phase of reform and opening up, Comrade Deng Xiaoping emphatically indicated: "All people should study, continuously transform themselves, study new problems, accept new things, and consciously resist the erosion of bourgeois ideology." Comrade Jiang Zemin has on several occasions set out similar requirements, and indicated: "It is imperative to build a solid line of defense in our minds, remain constantly vigilant, and resist the erosion of all sorts of decadent thinking." Practice has attested to the fact that the discussions of Comrade Deng Xiaoping and Comrade Jiang Zemin are entirely correct. Especially under the circumstances of deepening reform and extending opening up, in the period of the old structure converting to the new, bourgeois decadent ideas and lifestyles will inevitably infiltrate, and more often than not merge with the remnants of feudal ideas left over from history, which will shape into an erosive agent, and are liable to lead to a small number of weakminded people to commit mistakes of all sorts because of their failure to stand the test, while resulting in the birth and spread of the negative phenomena of corruption. Facing this reality, to augment building of party style and clean government it is undoubtedly necessary to continuously complete and perfect law, rules, and regulations as well as institutions

through deepening reform. At the same time, augmenting transformation of world outlook is all the more necessary and pressing than at any other time. Many examples have fully testified to that point. Why is it that in the large environment of reform and opening up, some people are able to maintain their absolute uprightness and honesty even under the most complicated circumstances, whereas others would degenerate under normal conditions and fail to stand the tests of "power, money, and women"? In a nutshell, it is an issue of world outlook based on individual ideological roots. The issue of world outlook is fundamental. Guiding cadres and soldiers to work hard to transform their world outlook is necessary for the individual's healthy growth, as well as basic to strengthening the Army's political and ideological work.

Working hard to transform the world outlook is precisely to establish the proletarian world outlook and persistently adhering to Marxist dialectic and historical materialism. This scientific, progressive and revolutionary world outlook has profoundly revealed objective laws governing nature, society, and the movement of thinking as well as a powerful spiritual weapon for people to understand and transform the world. To transform world outlook, it is primarily necessary to study Marxist basic tenets earnestly, and master its stand, viewpoints, and approaches. Especially, it is necessary to study well Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics and thinking on army building during the new historical period. This is contemporary living Marxism, and the key to correctly understanding the diversified social phenomena in reform, opening, and developing the socialist market economy as well as the basic grounds for us to establish a correct world outlook. Presently, when we stress the transformation of world outlook, our aim lies in insuring the smooth progress of reform, opening up, and modernization and in augmenting the building of the socialist spiritual civilization. Thus, the transformation of world outlook must be closely linked to actual conditions, and the subjective world must be transformed consciously while actively plunging oneself in the practice of reform, opening up, and modernization, and continuously enhancing one's consciousness and enthusiasm for devoting oneself to the cause of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. Presently, it is especially necessary to oppose money worship, hedonism, and ultra-individualism, while advocating honesty, uprightness, and hard struggle. Money worship, hedonism, and ultra-individualism are the focal expression of the world outlook of exploiting classes; they are diametrically opposed to the honesty, uprightness, and hard struggle our party advocates, and the important ideological origin of various phenomena of corruption. Should they be allowed to spread, they will induce an even more serious atmosphere of corruption and ugly social phenomena, and more seriously endanger the building of socialist material and spiritual civilizations. Thus, a profound analysis of the expression, origin, and danger of money worship, hedonism, and ultra-individualism

will clarify and draw a demarcation line between right and wrong in ideology, and augmenting one's ability to resist them should be the main content of the transformation of world outlook linked to actual conditions today.

Of course, to transform one's world outlook, one should rely on oneself and self-consciousness, but criticism, supervision, and help are indispensable. Every one of our comrades should place himself under the control of the party organization and mass supervision, while continuously urging himself on with the criticism from the masses. At the same time, every one should take up the weapon of criticism with a high sense of responsibility toward one's comrades and the cause, and work hard to shape a sound opinion environment conducive to the transformation of world outlook.

Leading cadres at various levels have important responsibilities, and it is all the more important for them to transform their world outlook. If leading comrades do a good job of transformation of world outlook, they will be able to correctly use the power in their hands, and serve the people better; on the contrary, power would become a tool for seeking personal gain and become a shaft that leads one to fall into the abyss of corruption should there be a question in one's world outlook. That will damage one's own image as well as the reputation of our party and Army. Leading cadres should do a good job in taking the lead in the building of party style and clean government. Primarily, they should play an exemplary role in transforming their world outlook. Only then will it be possible for them to bring along their subordinates and effectively push the building of party style and clean government in a down-to-earth manner.

PLA's Fu Quanyou Inspects Nanjing Military Region

OW2209111493 Nanjing Jiangsu People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Sep 93

[From the "News" program]

[Text] While inspecting work at the logistics headquarters of the Nanjing Military Region recently, General Fu Quanyou, member of the Central Military Commission and director of the General Logistics Department, asked all personnel working on the logistics front to carry forward the tradition of arduous struggle and effectively build a good party style and clean administration by focusing on giving strong logistic support and adapting to the new situation of socialist market economic system.

On the afternoon of 11 September, accompanied by Liu Anyuan, political commissar of the Nanjing Military Region, Fu Quanyou met leaders at and above division-level at the region's logistics headquarters. After hearing a report by (Wang Chengwu), director of the region's Logistics Department, Fu Quanyou said: To meet the demand on giving strong logistics support put forward by Central Military Commission Chairman Jiang, all officers and men of the logistics front should establish

three thoughts. First, the thought of a combat unit. The sense of combat readiness may easily diminish during peace time, and the phenomenon of peacetime soldiers and peacetime officers undergoing training in order to be seen will appear. An army must never forget to be prepared for war at anytime. If we forget to prepare for war, we will forget the functions of the troops. Second, we should establish the thought of serving the troops and combat readiness. Third, we should establish the thought of living a hard life. We should carry forward the tradition of arduous struggle and total army building. Currently, we should vigorously fight corruption and advocate building a clean administration, as well as resist against money worshipping, hedonism, and individualism. We should insist on eliminating the practice of extravagance and wastefulness.

Xinjiang Military Command Marks Mao's Birthday

OW2109015893 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network in Mandarin 1330 GMT 19 Sep 93

[From the "Xinjiang News" program]

[Text] To celebrate regional and international Elders' Day, as well as to commemorate Comrade Mao Zedong's 100th birth anniversary, the Xinjiang Military Area Command held a performance of veteran cadres last evening. [video shows several people in military uniform seated in the front row of a hall watching performances on stage and military leaders presenting gifts to performers] Over 300 veteran cadres from the command's six cadre sanatoriums in Urumqi and the three general departments—staff, political, and logistics—participated in the performance, including veterans from the Red Army and Eighth Route Army. The oldest performer was 78 years old.

Fu Bingyao, commander of the Xinjiang Military Area Command, and Political Commissar Pan Zhaomin viewed the performance and presented prizes to outstanding performers.

Shaanxi Develops S&T Industry From Defense Enterprises

HK2309064093 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1214 GMT 12 Sep 93

[“Roundup” by reporter Zhang Ke (1728 3784)]

[Text] Xian, 12 Sep (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—How does Shaanxi's defense science, technology, and industry utilize the technology of the military industry in a peaceful way so as to promote the local economy? In an interview with this reporter a few days ago, Qiu Shijie, deputy director of the province's Office of Science, Technology, and Industry for National Defense, summarized it as seizing the right opportunity to speed up the development so as to achieve extraordinary development.

Shaanxi's system of science, technology, and industry for national defense now has more than 130 scientific research institutes and enterprises, 280,000 staff and workers, and 90,000 scientific and technological personnel. Its comprehensive technological strength ranks first in the country, whereas the number of personnel ranks second, less only than that of Sichuan Province. Shaanxi has the biggest astronautic command center, and its military industry, cultural relics and tourism, science and technology, and energy resources can be rated as the four strong points of Shaanxi Province. All these have a direct bearing on the Shaanxi people's wishes to get rich.

Since the policy of reform and opening up was implemented, the gross output of Shaanxi's military-turned-civilian industry doubled eight years in advance, but the current situation still brooks no optimism because its all-personnel labor productivity rate and sales profits tax rate are lower than the level of the whole province. Shaanxi's Office of Science, Technology, and Industry for National Defense summed up the difficulties into four points: There are few key civilian products with large-scale development; there is a shortage of funds for turning military industry into civilian industry; the problem of obsolete equipment and backward skill is becoming apparent day by day; and the loss of talent is increasingly greater than its replenishment, and is affected by the phenomenon that many qualified personnel have been moving to the southeast for employment and by the trend of university students' job allotment. A professor of the Xian Jiaotong University pointed out incisively: The system of military industry in Shaanxi was affected by the Soviet pattern in those days, its ideas and mechanism are outdated and its potentials have not been brought into good play.

Hence, Qiu Shijie, deputy director of Shaanxi Province's Office of Science, Technology, and Industry for National Defense, proposed: We should begin by doing away with the special idea of the military industry so as to facilitate in a gradual manner the development of production with emphasis on benefit, high-technology products, and export-oriented management, thus building up a new system of integrating the military industry with the civilian industry.

Qiu Shijie, deputy director who is in charge of day-to-day work, said: As commodity producers, military industrial enterprises and civilian enterprises are basically identical in nature. With the profound development in the transition from the military industry to the civilian industry, this identity is more and more apparent. To prepare for the extraordinary development, Shaanxi's defense science, technology, and industry will make strenuous efforts in the following three aspects: 1) Emancipating our minds within the system, fostering extraordinary awareness, courage, and insight in order to set off extraordinary actions; 2) Speeding up the readjustment of product mix and industrial structure; 3)

Invigorating the operating mechanism, separating military products from civilian products, implementing multiple systems in each factory (institute,) and conducting experiments of joint-stock system in enterprises.

To strive to increase the gross industrial output value to 9.2 billion yuan and increase the export volume to \$400 million by the end of this century, the blueprint for the extraordinary development of turning the military industry into the civilian industry has been drawn up, and efforts will be made in the following 10 aspects: 1) Speeding up the major improvement of Yun-7 aircraft, introducing the product series of Yun-8 aircraft, and developing MPC-75 airliners and aircraft for major airways. It is hoped that during the Ninth Five-Year Plan, an aircraft production base for civil aviation of international standard will be built. 2) Regarding the new type of textile machinery, it is hoped that a whole set of cotton spinning equipment will be installed, that a series of power test and control devices will be installed, and that key apparatus will be made in our country. 3) Expanding the production of refrigerators, air compressors, air conditioners, and a complete set of electrical machinery, and developing a new generation of energy-saving products and new type of cold coal. 4) Doing a good job in the development and production of minicars and [word indistinct] automobile. 5) Regarding new types of processed materials, efforts will be made to accomplish the development and production of various metal and non-metal compound processed materials so as to develop these materials into commodities as soon as possible. 6) Developing various kinds of energy machinery and a complete set of products by centering on the economy and utilization of the second class of energy. 7) Developing electron optics products and household appliances with the emphasis on micromachines and special-purpose integrated circuits. 8) Developing X-ray medical televisions, kidney stone pulverizers, nuclear medical instruments, and other new types of apparatuses for medical treatment. 9) Focusing on the development of chemical industrial products, such as diacetate cellulose tows, and explosion equipment for civilian use. 10) Speeding up the development of new technology, such as rocket engines, remote sensing and telemetering, microwave communication, and automatic control, and opening up the field of astronautic technological application and the international market.

"We will be blamed if we do not take what Heaven gives us, and we will meet with disaster if we do not seize the opportunity." Therefore, this is the time for Shaanxi's defense science, technology, and industry to keep pace with the macroeconomic development of the State to realize extraordinary development.

Economic & Agricultural

Monetary Reform Said Under 'Intensive' Discussion

OW2309105293 Beijing XINHUA in English 1035
GMT 23 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, September 23 (XINHUA)—The chaos of the monetary market in the first half of this year and

rising inflation triggered largely by a huge credit and money supply have made the Chinese Government determined to reform the nation's financial system.

The reform blueprint, which at present is under intensive discussions, is not yet available. But it will be designed to "suit a socialist market economy and pull the Chinese banking system a step nearer to international practise, while keeping in line with China's realities," according to sources.

To maintain a firm hand on credit and money supply and a sound financial market, analysts here agreed that the reform will unfold in the following manner.

First, the authorities will improve a powerful central bank. This point, in fact, has been highlighted by many senior bank officials, including Vice-Premier and central bank governor Zhu Rongji.

Therefore, the central bank can expect to obtain more autonomy from the government in formulating and executing monetary policies.

More ground-breaking is a new unanimity that seems to have been reached between the central authorities and financial experts that the primary objective of the central bank's monetary policy must be shifted from supporting economic growth to maintaining the stability of the value of the currency.

Meanwhile, four state specialized banks that act as the mainstay of the country's banking system will accelerate moves toward becoming commercial banks that aim at profit-making while assuming risks. Gone will be the practice that the state-run enterprises obtain bank loans without proving their ability to repay the credit.

To make the transition smoother, the state will set up three new banks to take over the policy-based lending the four specialized banks now extend. The three policy banks will be responsible respectively for financing state key projects, providing credit for the export of capital goods and purchasing such farm products as grain and cotton.

A senior Chinese bank official disclosed that the first two policy-based banks would be set up this year.

Another important step to be taken, said the analysts, would be the building of a legal framework to supervise the sound implementation of the monetary policy and standardize the operation of the financial market and financial institutions.

The drafting of the Central Bank Law, the Commercial Bank Law, the Commercial Bill Law and the Insurance Law is nearly completed and the drafts will be soon be submitted to the legislative body for deliberation.

The financial disorder that occurred early this year mainly stemmed from the under-regulated capital market. So analysts believe that the reforms will place inter-bank lending, commercial bills, the stock market

and the foreign exchange swap market under stricter supervision, and said that measures will be taken to make the monetary market unified and open.

The foreign exchange system will probably move toward a single and floating renminbi exchange rate system, as most experts have urged.

However, the analysts said, China's reform measures will be gradual rather than introducing rapid, drastic change. The financial sector has much influence on the entire economy and state enterprises, the analysts said, and the psychology of the general public is too fragile to bear the shock of any sudden reforms, they argue.

The commercialization of the state banks, for example, will be achieved over an extended period; mandatory administrative means employed by the central bank to regulate the economy will not be totally abandoned.

Freeing interest rates will require an even longer period, they said.

Yet if China proceeds with its financial reform, the impact of the reforms on other economic sectors should not be underestimated, the analysts noted.

Official Discusses Improving Securities Market

HK2309020493 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service in Chinese 1348 GMT 12 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, 12 Sep (XINHUA)—Liu Hongru, China Securities Commission chairman, pointed out a few days ago in an interview with a ZHONGGUO ZHENQUAN BAO [CHINA SECURITIES POST] correspondent that there are still major problems in China's present securities market to be considered and tackled, saying also that the commission will next be concentrating on plugging various loopholes in the securities market.

Liu Hongru said that serious studies are needed in standardizing reforms in joint-stock companies, public ownership stocks, the setup and development of securities markets, a unified securities monitoring system, developing corporate investors, improving investor mix, attracting foreign capital with securities markets, and so on.

Liu Hongru stated that the commission will further develop and perfect the securities market in five ways.

First, perfect the securities law. Apart from drafting the "company law" and "securities law," we also must hurry to unveil the provisions and details of implementation of the "method governing the management of state-owned stocks" and "methods of management governing overseas stock issuance and listing of companies within China," to ensure a stable operation and development of the securities market.

Second, rationalize the operating mechanisms of the market. 1) Strengthen market transparency, that is, ensure that market information is fully open. We must

supervise and monitor the market closely according to the provisions of the "Interim Regulations on the Issuance and Trading of Shares" and "Details About Declaring the Financial Status of Publicly Listed Companies." 2) Smash barriers to form a unified market institutionally and technologically, by such means as unifying laws and legal rules and by upgrading exchange houses and the technology and equipment of nonlocal members. 3) Study the circulation of public ownership stocks. This is a rather complicated problem involving the ownership and management of state-owned assets, but it has to be solved, if only gradually. Furthermore, the tax, financial, personnel, and wage system of publicly listed companies all call for reforms and unification. Securities intermediaries must be given a role in the securities market. The market's clearing and trust systems should be further improved to provide modern technological support for market operations.

Third, the transformation into joint-stock companies should be regulated. Vigorous efforts must be made to ensure that the transformation is pursued according to rules, so that enterprises' mechanisms are genuinely transformed, the quality of listed companies ensured, and the stock market can prosper.

Fourth, actively and steadily expand the experiment in stock markets. Depending on the needs of economic development, actively expand the capacity of the stock market to meet firms' different financing needs.

Fifth, continue to probe for a way to attract foreign capital with stock markets, step up study efforts to improve measures for the B share market, continue with the experiment in the B share market, carry out further studies of other major stock markets such as those in the United States and analyze their various advantages and disadvantages, and perfect the way to attract foreign capital with stock markets.

MOFTEC Minister Speaks on Anticorruption Struggle

HK2309114793 Beijing GUOJI SHANGBAO in Chinese 9 Sep 93 p 1

[By reporter Ren Xiaofei (0117 2556 5481): "Wu Yi Speaks at MOFTEC Mobilization Meeting on Fighting Corruption"]

[Text] On 7 September, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic and Trade Cooperation [MOFTEC] called an anticorruption mobilization meeting of units directly under Beijing to learn to implement the spirit of the second plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission [CDIC] and Jiang Zemin's remarks and to draw up a plan for MOFTEC's anticorruption work in the near future. Participants in the mobilization meeting included party members and cadres of MOFTEC organs at and above the level of deputy section chief, party members and cadres in Beijing of institutions directly under the MOFTEC who are at and above the level of deputy bureau chief, party

committee secretaries and deputy secretaries, discipline inspection commission secretaries and deputy secretaries, and full-time cadres of discipline inspection and supervision departments. The meeting was chaired by Wang Jianhua, secretary of the MOFTEC party committee. MOFTEC leaders from Beijing attending the meeting included Wu Yi, Zheng Silin, Shi Guangsheng, Wang Wendong, Liu Shanzai, and Liu Xiangdong.

At the meeting, Wang Wendong, head of MOFTEC's CDIC team, communicated the spirit of the second CDIC plenary session to all participants; MOFTEC Minister Wu Yi gave a mobilization report; and MOFTEC Vice Minister Zheng Silin drew up a specific plan for MOFTEC's anticorruption work in the near future.

In his mobilization report, entitled "Resolutely Implement the CPC Central Committee's Plan for Anticorruption Work and Continue to Pay Good Attention to MOFTEC's Anticorruption Struggle," Wu Yi said: Implementing and fulfilling the central committee's plan and demand for anticorruption work in the near future has very great significance for enhancing the unifying power and combat effectiveness of the party and ensuring the smooth progress of reform, opening up, and modernization. It also has an important bearing on our effort to improve the order and environment of foreign trade, to properly do various jobs at the present time and in the days to come, and to diligently accomplish all foreign trade tasks for the year. She said: Generally speaking, over the years, with the tenacious and unremitting efforts of party organizations at all levels, we, MOFTEC, have made achievements in strengthening party conduct and fostering honesty and in the anticorruption struggle, and the majority of the contingent of cadres are good and comparatively good. However, we must soberly understand that the achievements that our ministry has obtained with regard to strengthening party conduct and fostering honesty and in the anticorruption struggle cannot be overestimated. We, MOFTEC, still must face very difficult tasks in fighting corruption, strengthening party conduct, and fostering honesty. We must understand the seriousness of the question and must not lower our guard; rather, we must attach great importance to it.

In order to conscientiously pay good attention to the anticorruption struggle and ensure that we make obvious phased achievements by the end of the year, Wu Yi put forward the following specific demands: First, conscientiously study and have a solid grasp of the spirit of the documents, seek unity of thinking, and enhance understanding. Second, it is necessary to conscientiously make self-criticisms and self-examinations. Regarding this, we encourage "everyone to mind his own business." When it is our turn to make self-criticisms, we must not do so lightly or carelessly. Third, it is necessary to strictly handle and investigate discipline- and law-breaking cases. All units must thoroughly and seriously clear all sorts of discipline- and law-breaking cases and strive to handle them in accordance with the law and discipline in

two months' time. In the meantime, it is necessary to encourage the masses to report discipline- and law-breaking problems, give full protection to the reporting persons, and deal blows to those who take revenge on the reporting persons or to such matters. Fourth, leaders at all levels must be the first to set a good example. "If the upper beam is not straight, the lower will be crooked." "Can someone correct others when he himself does not act correctly?" We, party organizations, must be the first to set a good example. Fifth, highlight the focal points. Overall, the major target in the anticorruption work is the leading cadres of MOFTEC organs at and above the level of section chief. Departments that have control over manpower, financial and material resources, and the power of approval, in particular, must be inspected. For MOFTEC's anticorruption work in the near future, in addition to the "Five No's" advanced by the central authorities, we must emphasize the resolution of salient problems in four areas: First, a few cadres wield their power to seek personal gain. They ask for food and drink, take away and demand others' things, and accept bribes. Second, they benefit themselves at the expense of the public, harm national and collective interests, embezzle public funds, and misappropriate public goods. Third, they practice serious bureaucracy and neglect their duties, causing a great loss to the state and collectives. Fourth, some leading cadres and enterprise persons in charge are extravagant and wasteful and go in for ostentation and extravagance. All units must proceed from their own realities, highlight the focal points, and define their objectives. Sixth, it is necessary to formulate rules and institute systems to standardize the behavior of cadres at all levels.

Wu Yi also said: In order to strengthen leadership, the MOFTEC party organization has decided to set up the MOFTEC Leading Group for the Anticorruption Struggle, under which offices will also be set up to handle daily work. All units must establish corresponding leading organizations and institute responsibility systems and place special people in charge. Party and government leaders of all units must consider it important in their work over the next four months to straighten out party conduct and fight corruption. This must be placed in an important position on the agenda. In the meantime, in anticorruption work, they must also pay attention to properly handling the relations between fighting corruption and accomplishing all foreign trade tasks. All units must adhere to the principle of doing two types of work and attaching importance to both. They must pay attention both to all jobs and to the anticorruption struggle. Closely around the central task of earning foreign exchange through export, they must do a solid job, unswervingly launch the anticorruption struggle, and serve to promote foreign trade system reform and accomplish all foreign trade tasks for the year in an comprehensive way.

Center To Extend Additional Loan to Guangdong

HK2309020293 Hong Kong HSIANG KANG SHANG
PAO in Chinese 21 Sep 93 p 2

["Special dispatch" from Guangzhou by Guangzhou-based staff reporter: "Situation in Guangzhou Is Favorable, But Funds Are in Short Supply; Central Authorities Are To Increase Loans by 1.6 Billion Yuan Within The Year"]

[Text] When accompanying Zhu Rongji in inspecting work in Guangdong recently, Wang Zhongyi, minister of the State Economic and Trade Commission, stated: At present, localities say that the situation is fine, but funds are strained. The problem of strained floating capital for Guangdong's industry is also pronounced. Efforts should be made to promote sales and accelerate the recovery of payment for goods [huo kuan 6303 2949]. It has been reported that the central authorities have decided to extend an additional loan of 1.6 billion yuan to Guangdong as floating capital for its industry so as to alleviate the province's funding strains.

It has been learned that since the beginning of this year, the contradiction of strained funds among industrial enterprises in Guangdong has been getting more and more pronounced. In the first seven months of this year, the increased loans for floating capital purposes totaled 37.3 billion yuan, 1.8 billion yuan more than the same period last year. The increased loans for floating capital purposes which were used in industrial enterprises (including town and township enterprises) amounted to just 8.5 billion yuan, nearly 3.9 billion yuan less than the corresponding period last year. The rate of using floating capital to produce every 100 million yuan's worth of output value dropped 11 percent from the same period last year.

To clear up interbank-loan funds or fulfill the task of handing over profits to the state treasury, some banks adopted a policy toward industrial enterprises of either recalling loans alone or recovering payment for goods ahead of schedule, thus making the enterprises' already strained funds more strained. For example, some banks in the city of Dongguan laid down hard and fast rules, stipulating that enterprises are not allowed to withdraw an outside remittance worth 100,000 yuan or more in payment for goods, and they can withdraw an outside remittance worth under 100,000 yuan in payment for goods a month after its arrival. This move has greatly hampered the normal production and operational activities of enterprises.

Fund defaults among enterprises have multiplied in number. By the end of July, the payments for goods which have to be collected by industrial enterprise with independent business accounting across the province and their advance payments for goods had amounted to 52.3 billion yuan, an increase of 21.1 billion over the same period last year. Qingdao Port alone defaulted on a

payment of about 40 million yuan in transportation expenses to the Guangzhou Ocean Shipping (Group) Company.

There are serious shortages in technological transformation funds among industrial enterprises. State fund allocations for that purpose are not readily secured. Of the 129 technological transformation projects and projects using loans with discounted interest assigned to Guangdong by the central authorities, which needed 590 million yuan in loans, only 34.44 percent of the money had been found by the end of July. Moreover, Guangdong's 91 key updating and technological transformation projects for this year, which require a total investment of 3.282 billion yuan as planned, now are 1.444 billion short of investment, thus giving rise to many "half-finished" projects.

Fund shortages have resulted in market shrinkages and sluggishness in sales. The first indication was that the prices of construction materials dropped and their supplies became adequate. The users of some machinery and electronic products did not have money to pay, and even returned their contracted orders. Some products that have been in great demand since the Spring Festival now have become scarcely marketable. Sales of manufactured goods in Guangdong have dropped for three months in succession. The sales rate of manufactured goods in August dropped to 94.07 percent and the rate in May was 98 percent. Sales drops have further slowed down the recovery of payment for goods.

A few days ago, a spokesman of the State Statistical Bureau said: Although there have been many positive changes in the operation of the Chinese economy recently, there is still along way to go to achieve the objective of macroregulation and control, and the acute fund shortages among enterprises are yet to be solved. It has been reported that the central authorities recently have noticed this problem. To guard against the reemergence of the "triangle debts," the central authorities will promptly readjust the policy and put tens of billions of yuan in circulation so as to help enterprises solve their difficulties in floating capital.

It has been reported that in this situation, the central authorities have agreed to extend an additional loan of 1.6 billion yuan to Guangdong for floating capital purposes in the coming four months so as to ensure the normal operation of the production of key industrial enterprises and enterprises engaged in foreign trade.

Moreover, the central authorities have agreed that Guangdong will raise 500 million yuan in funds from society according to state stipulations, of which 200 million yuan will be used in carrying out technological transformation in industry and 300 million yuan in purchasing sugarcane.

Li Peng, Li Ruihuan Cited on Growth of Rural Industries

OW2309100393 Beijing XINHUA in English 0955
GMT 23 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, September 23 (XINHUA)—Township-run businesses that began to spring up in the early 1980s have become a pillar of China's rural economy as well as the entire national economy.

Economists here estimated that the ratio of rural industries to the country's industrial output value will rise to 40 percent this year from 33 percent in 1992.

In 1992, rural businesses accounted for nearly 52 percent of the increase in the value of goods and services produced nationwide, 68 percent of the rise in taxes paid to the government and 62 percent of the rise in earnings per rural resident.

Rural industries scored a 75 percent increase in both total output value and profits and taxes in the first half of 1993.

Premier Li Peng said, "Township-run businesses are playing a significant role in China's rural economy and the national economy. I think they serve as a guarantee for the achievement of the goal of fairly comfortable living standards in the countryside and for building socialism with Chinese characteristics."

According to economists, during the 1981-1992 period, rural industries rose at an annual rate of at least 20 percent in terms of total output value, profits and taxes, the value of fixed assets, the amount of working capital and total wages.

Economists said the robust growth of rural industries stems primarily from their efficient investments and the introduction of the initiative-based shareholding system.

The development of rural factories is also considered an effective way of helping poor areas in China achieve prosperity. Li Ruihuan, a Standing Committee member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party, said, "The fundamental way for farmers to achieve prosperity lies in expanding rural industries."

The water-deficient Mongolian Autonomous Prefecture of Bayingolin in land-locked Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region serves as a good example of achieving prosperity through the development of rural industries.

In recent years, rural industries have grown rapidly in the prefecture as local farmers have made full use of oil development in the Tarim Basin and opening wider of Xinjiang's western border areas to the former Soviet republics.

The prefecture now has 6,000 township-run factories, employing 22 percent of all rural residents. The expansion of rural industries has enabled once-poor Ruqiang

County in the prefecture to become self-sufficient financially and local residents to have an income of 1,100 yuan per person annually.

However, the growth of rural industries is uneven in China, economists said. Since the country initiated the policy of the reform and opening to the outside world 14 years ago, eastern China has made big headway in expanding rural industries, while central and western China have made slow progress because of the lack of funding, technology and technicians.

The Chinese Government recently has outlined a series of new measures to solve the problem. These include increasing, from 1994, the loans to rural industries in central and western China by five billion yuan a year, approving another 83 rural businesses that may directly export their products and implementing a program for cooperation in rural industries in eastern, central and western China.

Chen Junsheng: Plan for Aiding Poor To Be Implemented

OW2209153493 Beijing XINHUA in English 1456 GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA)—Chinese State Councillor Chen Junsheng said here today that China will solve the poverty problem of 80 million people in the next seven years.

At the first plenary meeting of the State Council's leading group for helping the poor through development, Chen, the director of the group, said that with the approval of Premier Li Peng and Vice Premier Zhu Rongji, the group will formulate and implement a seven-year plan to solve the poverty problem and help the people in poverty-stricken areas to get wealthier by the turn of the century.

Chen said that since 1986, governments at various levels have made great efforts to help the people in the poverty-stricken areas to get wealthier and to develop their economy. Now the population living in poverty conditions has dropped to 80 million from 125 million in 1985.

He said that with economic development in the poverty-stricken areas, cultural, educational, and scientific and technological development will also be promoted.

The State Council recently decided to change the name of the "Leading Group of Economic Development in Poverty-Stricken Areas" to "The Leading Group for Helping the Poor Through Development", which is headed by Chen Junsheng.

He pointed out that the task of helping the poor to get wealthier are still arduous. Most of the 80 million people are living in remote mountain areas, in barren, rocky areas, in minority-inhabited areas and in areas with endemic diseases.

"There should be awareness of the problem, so that policies are adjusted to enhance help for the poor and to raise the efficiency of this work," he said.

He said that the economic reform and opening to the outside world do not mean ignoring the interests of the poverty-stricken areas and the people in those areas.

He stressed more concern and support for the people in the poverty-stricken areas.

He called on every department at central level and local governments to formulate their own plan for solving the problem according to the general demands of the central government.

He stressed the need to investigate the problems to take the necessary policies and measures.

He called for increasing the input for the work of aiding the poor, including funds and materials and readjusting investment schedules so as to increase investment into the poor areas in central and western China.

Li Tieying Visits Hainan Research Institute

HK2209144393 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1421 GMT 12 Sep 93

[Text] Haikou, 12 Sep (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—This morning, in the company of Wang Xiaofeng, executive vice governor of Hainan Province, Li Tieying, state councillor and minister of the State Commission for Economic Restructuring, inspected the China (Hainan) Reform and Development Research Institute and paid a visit to all the students attending the senior management training course for joint-stock enterprises in China.

Li Tieying made an impromptu speech. He said: The key to China's economic restructuring is to do a good job in enterprise reform, and the core is to seek and create the best system under public ownership. He hoped that the entrepreneurs present would undertake bold explorations to strive to establish a modern enterprise system which suits China's national conditions and which is advanced.

Li Tieying also wrote inscriptions for the research institute: "I hope all of you will make joint efforts to run the research institute well and bring its greater role into play to promote China's and Hainan's restructuring."

NPC Vice Chairman Inspects Yunnan Border Trade

HK2309113093 Kunming Yunnan People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 19 Sep 93

[Text] Li Peiyao, vice chairman of the National People's Congress [NPC] and chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang [RCKK] Central Committee, and his entourage concluded their inspection tour of Yunnan and returned to Beijing by train in 18 September.

Li Peiyao and his entourage arrived in Kunming on 13 September by train. While in Yunnan, Li Peiyao, accompanied by Dao Guodong, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress, and Jin Jiafu, vice chairman of the RCCK Yunnan Committee, met with RCCK members in Kunming, listened to accounts given by Wu Guanfan, secretary general of the provincial government, and by officials responsible for the relevant departments on border trade and work to aid the poor. The delegation visited the Yunnan Packing Factory, the Kunming Zhongshan Credit Cooperative, the Yunnan Huayuan Real Estate Company, and the Xishan Kunming Battery Factory.

From 14 to 17 September, the delegation visited the Daizhu Autonomous Prefecture of Xishuangbanna to inspect the border trade situation. They inspected the Daluo Botanical Garden and the Ganlan Reservoir and listened to an account given by the Xishuangbanna Government.

During their stay in Yunnan, provincial party and government leaders Yin Jian, Li Jiaqing, Zhang Baoshan, Dao Guodong, and Chen Liyin called on Vice Chairman Li Peiyao and exchanged views with him on Yunnan's border trade and work to aid the poor.

Three Gorges Construction, Relocation Regulations

OW1509125193 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 2111 GMT 26 Aug 93

[Unattributed article: "Relocation Regulations Governing Construction of the Three Gorges Project on the Chang Jiang"]

[Text] Beijing, 26 Aug (XINHUA)—**Chapter I. General Principles**

Article 1. These regulations are formulated in order to do a good job in relocating and resettling people in the Three Gorges area where the Chang Jiang Three Gorges Project is to be constructed; to ensure successful progress of the project; and to promote economic development around the Three Gorges area.

Article 2. These regulations shall apply when relocation and resettlement are to be made in connection with the construction of the Three Gorges Project.

Article 3. The state shall adopt a developmental relocation policy during the construction of the Three Gorges Project. The relevant governments shall organize and guide the relocation and resettlement work, and shall assume overall control over the use of the relocation funds and the rational development of resources; taking agriculture as the foundation and combining agriculture with industry and commerce, they shall properly resettle those relocated through various channels, various industries, various forms, and various methods in order to both enable the living standards of those relocated to match or surpass the original standard of living and to

create conditions for long-range economic development around the Three Gorges reservoir and for upgrading the living standards of those relocated.

Article 4. In carrying out the Three Gorges Project relocation and resettlement work, it is necessary to adhere to the principles of state support, preferential policies, aid from all sectors, and self-reliance, and to correctly handle relationships between the state, collectives, and individuals. Both the submerged areas of the Three Gorges Project and the resettlement areas shall take the interests of the whole into account and obey the overall arrangement by the state.

Three Gorges Project relocation and resettlement work shall be integrated with the construction of the Three Gorges area and with opening up to the outside world, water and soil conservation, and environmental protection along the Chang Jiang so as to promote economic development as well as ecological and environmental improvement in the Three Gorges area while creating a good environment for investment in this area.

Article 5. To carry out a developmental relocation policy to develop the economy in the Three Gorges area, it is necessary to rely on science and technology, attach importance to education and intelligence development, train and bring in specialized personal, encourage scientific and technological research, and spread advanced technology.

Article 6. The management system based on counties—with the central authorities assuming unified guidance and the relevant provinces assuming responsibilities—shall be implemented in undertaking the Three Gorges Project relocation and resettlement work.

The Three Gorges Project relocation and Development Administration under the State Council shall be in charge of the Three Gorges Project relocation and resettlement work.

The people's governments of Hubei and Sichuan Provinces shall be responsible for the relocation and resettlement in their respective provinces and for setting up their respective Three Gorges Project relocation and development administrative organs if necessary.

The people's governments of counties and cities in the submerged areas of the Three Gorges Project and in the resettlement area shall be responsible for relocation and resettlement in their respective cities and counties, and for setting up their respective Three Gorges Project relocation and development administrative organs if necessary.

Chapter II. Relocation and Resettlement

Article 7. In building the Three Gorges Project, it is necessary to have a relocation and resettlement plan. The Chang Jiang Water Resources Commission under the Ministry of Water Resources, and the people's governments of Hubei and Sichuan Provinces, shall consult

with the people's governments of counties and cities in the Three Gorges area in formulating an outline for relocation and resettlement in line with the relevant state provisions, and also in formulating relocation and resettlement plans for the counties and cities. The relocation and resettlement outline shall be examined and approved by the Office of the Committee for the Construction of the Three Gorges under the State Council. The relocation and resettlement plans of the counties and cities shall be examined and approved by the Three Gorges Project relocation and Development Administration under the State Council.

The people's governments of Hubei and Sichuan Provinces, and the people's governments at all levels in the Three Gorges area, shall be responsible for organizing the implementation of the approved relocation and resettlement plans. The Three Gorges Project relocation and Development Administration under the State Council shall be responsible for supervising these plans.

Article 8. The land for the construction of the Three Gorges Project will be transferred by stages in line with the situation in various localities and in accordance with the approved plan. Land ownership and land-use rights will also be registered in accordance with the law.

The funds for compensating land requisitioned for the Three Gorges Project, and resettlement subsidies (to be called resettlement funds for short in subsequent paragraphs) as approved by the State Council in the general resettlement plan, will be used for land development and production and for the living of those relocated under the unified arrangement of the people's governments of Hubei and Sichuan Provinces as well as various cities and counties located in the Three Gorges construction area.

Article 9. The development of large-scale agriculture should be the foundation for the resettlement of people in rural areas. Those relocated should be properly resettled through the development of tillable land; through the improvement of farmland with medium or low yields; through the construction of fields with stable and high yields and economic gardens; and through the development of forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and side-occupation. Places with favorable conditions should actively develop village and town enterprises, secondary industry, and tertiary industry to resettle those relocated.

Article 10. Those relocated from the Three Gorges construction site should be resettled in their original villages, townships, cities, and counties. If they cannot be resettled in their original villages, townships, cities, and counties, they should be resettled in their original province. If they cannot be resettled in their original province, they should be resettled in other localities in an economic and reasonable manner.

Article 11. In resettling peasants to other rural collective economic organizations, the organizations for the development and management of resettlement areas of various concerned city and county governments should

consult with those rural collective economic organizations and sign agreements with them beforehand. Those collective economic organizations will make arrangements for the production and living of those relocated in accordance with those agreements.

The rural collective economic organizations, which use resettlement funds appropriated by people's governments of related cities and counties to improve and develop low-yield and waste land owned by collectives, may absorb those relocated as new members according to the agreements. New members will be treated in a manner the same as the original members of those rural collective economic organizations. The people's governments of related cities and counties may allocate some improved and developed land to those collective economic organization according to a set proportion as compensation, and the remaining land may be used for the resettlement of those relocated and the establishment of new collective economic organizations. Land ownership will be changed in accordance with the law.

Rural collective economic organizations which resettle those relocated may appropriately adjust the operational rights of farmland and other land contracted to individuals, and adjust the rights and obligations between the two sides which sign the contract.

Article 12. Regarding those people who cannot be resettled in their original cities and counties, they should first sign agreements with both people's governments of their original cities and counties and people's governments of the resettlement areas. The people's governments of their original cities and counties will then hand over resettlement funds to the people's governments of the resettlement areas, which will make unified arrangements for the development of production and living for those relocated.

Article 13. Units whose lands are totally requisitioned and which are unable to resettle those relocated according to Article 9 and Article 10 of these regulations may change their agricultural households into nonagricultural households within the special quota set by the state for changing agricultural households to nonagricultural households in the construction of the Three Gorges Project. The change should be examined by people's governments of related cities and counties and approved by the provincial people's government. The resettlement funds will be given to people's governments of cities and counties which resettle those relocated for making unified arrangements for the development of production and the living of those relocated.

Article 14. Where rural residential areas have to be moved, it is necessary to formulate plans for establishing new residential areas in line with the law and in accordance with the principle to facilitate production and improve living conditions. The plans shall be carried out stage by stage in an organized way and under guidance. Compensation for removing living quarters shall be made to every peasant household in accordance with the

compensation standard for rural houses. Houses are to be built by the peasants themselves, but where conditions permit the state will encourage unified housing construction.

Article 15. The construction of infrastructural facilities such as roads, water, and electricity for new residential areas for those relocated from rural areas shall be placed under a unified plan which shall be incorporated into the Three Gorges Project relocation and Resettlement Plan. Towns and villages shall be responsible for organizing the implementation of the unified plan.

Article 16. Where the Three Gorges Project requires the relocation of a city or town, it is necessary to first select a new site for the city, then formulate a plan for the construction of the new city. In selecting a new site, it is necessary to make scientific feasibility studies about water resources, earthquakes, landslides, flood control, and the impact on the environment. Furthermore, it is necessary to conduct a hydrological and geological engineering survey. The urban development plan of the new city must clearly determine the positions of the major enterprises, institutions, public buildings, ports, and wharves that must be moved and rebuilt.

The compensation expenses given to cities and towns to help in their relocation in accordance with the relocation and resettlement plan shall be included in the funds for relocation; local people's governments shall be responsible for any amount that exceeds the compensatory expenses as a result of expansion of construction scale or raising of construction standard.

Article 17. Where the Three Gorges Project requires the relocation of houses built in cities, compensation shall be paid in accordance with the State Council's Regulations Governing the Relocation of Urban Houses.

Article 18. Where the Three Gorges Project requires the relocation of enterprises and institutions, an overall relocation plan shall be worked out in conjunction with technical transformations and readjustments of the industrial structure. The investment needed for construction according to the original scale and standard shall be reassessed, which shall be included in the relocation expenses following approval. The relevant units shall be responsible for the solution of their problems if they wish to increase investment in order to expand the construction scale or raise the construction standards.

In case industrial enterprises are to be relocated, it is necessary to conduct a hydrological and geological engineering survey before relocation is carried out.

Article 19. The highways, bridges, ports, docks, irrigation and power facilities, telecommunications lines, broadcasting wires, and historic relics inundated due to the construction of the Three Gorges Project should be rebuilt along the inundated line in an economic and reasonable manner. The investment funds required for the reconstruction of items or for restoring the original capacity of items (including actual mileage of highways,

telecommunication lines and broadcasting wires) will be included in the resettlement funds with the approval of concerned departments. The amount of funds needed for expanding the scale or improving the standard of original items will be raised by concerned units themselves.

Article 20. Owners of forests which can be logged and utilized, but which will be inundated as a result of the construction of the Three Gorges Project, may apply for the logging and selling of lumber in accordance with related laws. Young trees and economic forests which cannot be logged will be compensated according to related state regulations. The funds required for such compensation will be included in the resettlement funds after approval.

Article 21. The resettlement funds for the construction of the Three Gorges Project will be appropriated from the total budget for the project and be included in state planning. The special funds are to be used for specific purposes and must not be used for any other. Specific methods in this regard will be stipulated in separate provisions.

The state will institute an auditing system for related local governments and responsible persons of concerned departments.

Chapter III. The Administration of Inundated Areas and Resettlement Areas

Article 22. The state encourages and supports the construction ahead of time of infrastructure facilities by various towns which should be removed, and will give priority to those towns in supplying funds and material.

The people's governments of related cities and counties must not reduce the resettlement funds to be given to those relocated and enterprises which use their own funds or other funds for resettlement ahead of time.

Article 23. The state will strengthen the administration of infrastructure construction in the Three Gorges inundated areas. All units and individuals in areas under the inundation line must not build new items, expand items, or alter the construction of items without authorization. All items built after the promulgation of "The Circular Issued by the General Office of the State Council on Strictly Controlling the Population Growth and Infrastructure Construction in the Dam Area and Areas Under the Inundation Line" on 4 April 1992 will be handled as illegal construction.

The approved areas for building new towns must follow related city planning designs in construction work, and must not excavate land and build items in a wanton manner.

Article 24. Relevant public security organs in the Three Gorges reservoir area should strengthen supervision over household registration in cities, towns, and inundated areas; they should strictly control the movement of people from non-inundated to inundated areas prior to relocation. Except for movements due to birth, marriage,

demobilization of soldiers transferred to civilian jobs, and job assignments for graduates of institutes of higher learning and secondary specialized schools—under which household registration can be completed with the approval of the city or county public security organs—the state will not be responsible for unauthorized relocation and resettlement following the issuance of the "Circular of the State Council General Office on Strictly Controlling the Population Growth and Capital Construction in the Three Gorges Dam Area and Areas Below the Inundation Line" on 4 April 1992.

People's governments at all levels and relevant organizations in the Three Gorges reservoir area should increase family planning work and strictly control population growth, seeing to it that the natural population growth rate of all cities and counties in the reservoir area does not exceed the province's.

Article 25. People who must move under the relocation and resettlement plan should not refuse or delay the movement under any pretext; once resettled, individuals and units should not move back without approval.

Article 26. No units or individuals who have already been given compensation for moving out of the Three Gorges reservoir area and for resettling should not request another compensation for the land and buildings left behind, which should be disposed of by the relocation and development administration under local city or county people's governments.

Chapter IV. Preferential Policies

Article 27. The state will appropriate a fixed amount of funds from the revenue derived by electricity generation at the Three Gorges Power Station to establish a construction fund in the Three Gorges reservoir area. The money will be allocated to the Hubei and Sichuan provincial people's governments in the ratio of areas of inundation (including land to be used for the dam) and will be used for construction projects in the Three Gorges reservoir area. Specific measures for establishing the fund will be worked out separately.

Article 28. Beginning from the day the Three Gorges Power Station goes into operation, the relevant state departments should give priority to the Three Gorges reservoir area in terms of power supply.

Article 29. An enterprise that receives appropriate relocation outlays for rural relocation and resettlement may use the outlays for providing working and living arrangements for those relocated according to the agreement between the enterprise and relevant city or county people's government. After providing proper arrangements for those relocated, a profitable enterprise may return the outlays on time to the relocation and development administration under relevant city or county people's governments according to the agreement and continue to use the funds in relocation and resettlement; the state will not cut back relocation outlays for the city or county concerned. After completing relocation work, a city or

county can keep the relocation outlays it recovers and use them for construction projects in the city or county; it will not be required to turn the outlays over to state coffers.

Article 30. Farmland occupation taxes for farmland in the dam area and in inundated areas to be requisitioned for the Three Gorges Project are to be levied at 40 percent of the tax. Cities and towns, as well as enterprises and institutions, should pay taxes according to the relevant regulations for farmland or other types of land to be used for relocation or reconstruction of specialized facilities. All taxes collected under this article should be spent on rural relocation and resettlement in the Three Gorges area.

Article 31. After the Three Gorges Power Station is completed and goes into operation, the portion of tax payments to be retained for local governments for construction projects in the Three Gorges area will be allocated to the Hubei and Sichuan provincial people's governments according to a ratio of area of inundated land (including land to be used for the dam).

Article 32. The state will designate inundated cities and counties in the Three Gorges area which have hydroelectric resources as rural counties for preliminary electrification, and will assist such cities and counties in their rural electrification construction plans.

Article 33. The State Council's relevant departments, as well as the Hubei and Sichuan provincial people's governments and their relevant departments, should give priority to the Three Gorges area when they arrange construction projects; they should allocate outlays for supporting agriculture, assisting the poor, and conserving water and soil as well as for communications, cultural, educational, health, public security, and environmental protection undertakings; and they should increase the input of funds for promoting the area's economic and social development as well as supporting relocation and resettlement.

The state encourages and supports the State Council's relevant departments and all provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities to adopt various measures to provide appropriate assistance to relocation and resettlement in the Three Gorges area in terms of education, science and technology, talented personnel, managerial expertise, information, capital, and material supply.

Article 34. In arranging construction projects in the Three Gorges area, and in the vicinity of areas to benefit from the Three Gorges Project, the state should give priority to areas inundated by the project when recruiting competent workers.

Article 35. The state should give special consideration and assistance to the resettlement areas in terms of special loans and advanced science and technology for developing farming, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery, village and township enterprises, and tourism.

Article 36. Agriculture taxes, agricultural and fishery special product taxes, and income taxes of enterprises on land development for rural relocation and resettlement, and on newly established enterprises, can be exempted or given preferential reductions according to the State Council's relevant provisions. Specific rules for exemptions and reductions will be worked out separately by the State Council departments concerned.

Article 37. Counties and cities located in the Three Gorges area can implement economic policies of opening up to the outside world which are comparable to the preferential policies for coastal economic open areas and the open cities along the Chang Jiang. Concrete measures for instituting such policies will be mapped out separately.

Chapter V. Award and Penalty

Article 38. Units and individuals with outstanding performance in relocation and resettlement for the Three Gorges Project will be awarded.

Article 39. Any unit that misappropriates outlays for relocation will be ordered by the relevant people's government at or above the county level to return the funds and pay a fine; administrative disciplinary action will be taken against responsible personnel and those directly involved in the misappropriation.

Individuals who misappropriate outlays for relocation will be penalized for embezzlement.

Article 40. State functionaries who abuse powers and positions for the benefit of relatives or friends in relocation and resettlement should receive administrative disciplinary action by their work unit or higher authorities; those who commit a crime will be investigated for their criminal responsibilities according to the law.

Article 41. Disruption of public order and impeding the normal progress of work and production in violation of laws and regulations in the process of relocation and resettlement—which do not constitute a crime—will be penalized according to the provisions in the "Regulations Governing Offenses Against Public Order in the PRC;" those which constitute a crime will be investigated for their criminal responsibilities.

Chapter VI. Supplementary Provisions

Article 42. The Three Gorges Project Relocation and Development Administration under the State Council is responsible for interpreting these regulations

Article 43. These regulations become effective upon promulgation.

Agriculture Reoriented to Market Demand

OW2309034993 Beijing XINHUA in English 0247
GMT 23 Sep 93

[Text] Hefei, September 23 (XINHUA)—The abolishing of the obligatory plans and the rigid purchasing and market system has made it possible for Chinese peasants to produce according to the demand of the burgeoning market economy.

The State Council, China's cabinet, made a decision on developing a high-yield, high-quality and high-efficiency agriculture last year.

Meanwhile, the government has lifted price controls on grains, sugar, edible oil and pork in 1,900 counties in 28 provinces, municipalities and regions this year.

In response, local governments have rescinded obligatory planting plans.

In Yangli town, Shandong Province, piles of ginger and garlic are waiting to be transported to big cities such as Beijing and Tianjin.

A town official said this was the result of growing more cash crops than rice.

"The reason we like to plant cash crops is because the profit can be as high as eight times that for cereal crops," Jia Huanyu, a local farmer, said.

By planting garlic in their contracted fields, Jia's family has earned over 50,000 yuan this year.

According to Meng Zhaotong, deputy mayor of the city, 63 percent of the city's 2,700 ha of farmland have been planted to cash crops.

China has expanded the area for planting cash crops to 1.3 million ha since 1992, accounting for over 18 percent of the country's total cultivated land and up nine percentage points over the figure for the early 1980s.

Economists have commented that this large-scale adjustment is a turning point in China's agricultural history.

According to them, the focus of China's agricultural development has shifted from quantity to quality.

Profitable farm products of high output value have been developing rapidly.

The country's total area under vegetables exceeded 6.7 million ha last year, and it is expected to expand to 3.3 million ha this year.

In addition, the total area under fruit will increase by 3.3 million ha this year.

According to statistics, the annual income of Chinese farmers averaged 784 yuan per capita last year, up 5.9 percent over 1991.

Meanwhile, although the area under cash crops has expanded rapidly, China still had a record summer grain harvest of 107.9 billion kg this year, 4.7 billion kg higher than in 1992.

Agriculture experts attributed the good harvest to the improved production conditions and application of advanced science and technology.

China has invested more than 20 billion yuan in the comprehensive management of over 150,000 ha of farmland, raising output by more than 1,500 kg per ha.

Moreover, farmers are paying more attention to fine crop varieties. According to survey reports from six provinces in east and south China, the area planted to high-quality crop varieties has expanded by over 60,000 ha this year.

Boosting of Telephone Capacity Planned

OW2309045793 Beijing XINHUA in English 0403
GMT 23 Sep 93

[Text] Shanghai, September 23 (XINHUA)—The newly-appointed minister of posts and telecommunications has vowed to increase the telephone capacity to meet the needs of the rapid national economic growth.

In an interview with XINHUA here Tuesday, Minister Wu Jichuan said the capacity of telephone exchanges rose by 40 percent across the country last year, and is expected to increase by over 50 percent, or six million lines, this year and seven million lines next year.

Starting in 1995, China will add at least 10 million lines a year to total an additional 100 million lines by the end of the century, averaging one telephone per household.

Experts here agree that China's telephone development is at a peak.

According to Wu, more than 50 percent of the telephone users are urban residents.

He disclosed that all the provincial capital cities in the country will be linked by optical fiber communication cables and earth satellite stations by the year 2000 to form a national broadcasting and television network.

Major Railway Construction Projects Discussed

OW2209154293 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500
GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA)—From January to August this year, China's 53 major railway construction projects absorbed a total investment of 10.7 billion yuan, 7.865 billion more than in the same period last year.

The Beijing-Kowloon railway, top of the country's 10 key railway construction projects, is to enjoy an additional input of two billion yuan this year due to its accelerated construction speed. In the first eight months

of this year it applied an investment of 4.54 billion yuan, or 70.5 percent of the original budget for the year.

Presently hundreds of thousands of people are working on the railway construction sites throughout the country.

China's railway construction, which has for years lagged behind the development of the national economy, has finally entered a stage of great development.

In recent years, as China's national economy has maintained high-speed development, the shortage of rail transport capacity has become increasingly acute. At the end of 1992 China had only 53,565 km of operating railways, falling far short of demand.

The Chinese Government has now shifted attention to railway construction. Under the current tight monetary policies, the state has given financial priority especially to agriculture and railway construction.

According to related statistics, during the Eighth Five-Year Plan (1991-95), China will construct 6,600 km of new railways, 4,100 km of double track lines and 5,600 km of electrified lines, bringing the country's total operating railways to over 60,000 km.

Scheduled railway construction for the first two years of the Eighth-Five Year Plan was not finished due to a shortage of funds. As a result, an annual average of more than 4,000 km of railways should be constructed for the remaining three years.

According to the state's plan, seven of the ongoing 10 key construction projects will be finished during the Eighth Five-Year Plan. The 2,370-km Beijing-Kowloon line will be finished at the end of 1995 and the 1,600-km Wuwei-Urumqi line (in Gansu and Xinjiang) in September 1995.

The other projects are Baoji-Zhongwei line (in Shaanxi and Ningxia), Houma-Yueshan line (in Shanxi and Henan Provinces), the 940-km Hangzhou-Zhuzhou (in Zhejiang and Hunan Provinces) double track project and Beijing-Guangzhou electrification project, as well as the expansion projects on the marshalling stations of Hengyang, Zhuzhou and Guangzhou.

Upon completion of the seven key projects, the country's railway transport capacity will be increased by nearly 200 million tons.

The Wuwei-Urumqi double track project fully demonstrates China's urgent demand for accelerating railway construction. The original plan of construction for the project was eight years, then it was shortened to five years, three years and, at last, two years. Sources say it is possible for the line, which started construction last September, to be opened to traffic at the end of 1994.

The central government has provided major support for railway departments to raise sufficient construction funds. In 1987, railway construction used an input of 5.1 billion yuan. In 1992, the figure was 7.3 billion yuan.

while this year the state's planned budget is 28.38 billion yuan, and the actual figure will be much larger due to supplementary input for key projects.

In order to raise more railway construction funds, the State Council decided to raise rail freight by 1.5 cents per ton/km starting from July 1. As a result, some 15.8 billion yuan can be raised in the second half of this year.

Han Zhubin, minister of railways, said in a recent interview that China's railway construction will take more active steps in introducing overseas funds, advanced technologies and management experience.

Sources said at present the ministry is drafting a railway development plan for the Ninth Five-Year Plan (1996-2000). By the year 2000 the country's total operating rail lines are expected to reach 70,000 km.

Southern Airlines To Buy Additional Boeing Jets

*HK2109131893 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
18 Sep 93 p 2*

[By staff reporter Zheng Caixiong: "Southern Airlines To Add 10 More Jets"]

[Text] Guangzhou—China Southern Airlines will buy another 10 Boeing passenger planes in the first half of 1994, according to an official from the airlines.

Of these aircraft, eight will be 737-300s, and the rest 767-300ERs.

China Southern Airlines will open several new channels to raise funds abroad for the imports, which will cost hundreds of millions of U.S. dollars, the official said.

These will include commercial financing activities, export credits, and leasing.

Big name banks and financial institutions from the United States, Britain, Japan, France, New Zealand, Australia, Singapore, and Hong Kong have shown interest in financing the purchase, the official said. Overseas Banks [subhead]

"These overseas banks and financial institutions include Citibank, Bank of America, The Bank of Tokyo Ltd, The Bank of Fuji Ltd, and The Banque Nationale de Paris," the official added.

The new aircraft will be put into service on major domestic and international routes, helping to ease the plane shortage resulting from rapid economic development in South China.

China Southern Airlines, one of the major regional airlines under the jurisdiction of the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC), is planning to open new flights to Japan and the United States in the following years, the official said.

The official predicted that the aviation market in South China has a big potential.

Early this year, China Southern Airlines signed contracts to rent a total of 17 Boeing airliners. These planes included two 767-300ERs, eight 737-300s and seven 757s. China Southern will own these planes after the five year leasing period and paying all costs.

The airline is now opening up channels to pay for the rental of the aircraft. These include bank loans, financing activities, and attracting foreign capital, the official said.

The new Boeing planes are expected to arrive in Guangzhou in 1995.

China Southern Airlines is now operating 16 international air routes, connecting the Chinese mainland with Hong Kong, Bangkok, Manila, Kuala Lumpur, Penang, Jakarta, Surabaya, Vientiane, Singapore, Hanoi, and Ho Chi Minh City.

The airline, based in Guangzhou, Guangdong Province, was established in February of 1991.

It is now handling 8.04 million passengers a year, accounting for 33 per cent of the country's total. And it is expected to fly more than 10 million passengers by the end of this year.

The company now has a total of 95 aircraft, including 64 passenger planes. Forty-six of the airliners are Boeings.

East Region

Shanghai Mayor Addresses Investment Symposium

OW2309093493 Beijing XINHUA in English 0856
GMT 23 Sep 93

[Text] Shanghai, September 23 (XINHUA)—Shanghai will take measures to become one of the world's economic, financial and trade centers by 2010, Mayor Huang Ju said here at an international symposium.

It also plans to transform the Pudong New Area, now China's second largest development zone, into a world-class export-oriented and multi-functional metropolis, he added.

According to Huang, Shanghai will give priority to the establishment of a modernized market system.

In the remainder of the 1990s, Shanghai will stress the development of the securities market, futures market, financial market, gold market, swap market and real estate market to quicken the development of a market economy.

By the year 2000, the urbanized area in Pudong will be expanded to 100 sq km and is expected to yield a gnp of 50 billion yuan, more than triple the present figure. The world's largest commercial center, a highly open comprehensive free trade zone, an advanced export-oriented manufacturing base and a well-equipped living compound will also be built in the new area.

According to the plan, Shanghai will strengthen basic construction, including telecommunications, energy and environmental protection. It will build another international airport, an international telecommunications network in Pudong, an all-weather deepwater port and a city-wide transport network.

In terms of its industrial structure, Shanghai will stress the development of finance, trade, real estate, tourism, the automobile industry, electronics, telecommunications, iron and steel, petrochemicals, household electrical appliance and fine chemicals industry. By the turn of the century, those sectors will each have a production volume of tens of billions yuan and their added value will surpass half of the city's GNP.

In addition, Shanghai will open its service industries further to the outside world, including broadening foreign-funded financial organizations' business scope, setting up foreign-funded tourism zones and multinational trade organizations, and utilizing foreign funds to develop the real estate industry.

More satellite cities will also be built around Shanghai to build a "great Shanghai rim."

When these measures are put into practice, Huang Ju pointed out, Shanghai will melt completely into the world economy.

Shandong Symposium Views Improving Party Leadership

SK2209150993 Jinan Shandong People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Sep 93

[Text] On the morning of 18 September in Jinan, the propaganda department and the organizational department of the provincial party committee held a theoretical symposium on strengthening and improving the leadership of the party in the course of organizational reform.

At the symposium, the participants deeply discussed the new situations and the new problems cropping up in the course of organizational reform and the issue of strengthening and improving the leadership of the party and criticized the wrong ideas that the party works as the government and the party and the government are combined into one.

Ma Zhongcai, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, attended and addressed the symposium.

He urged: The theoretical study and propaganda work should be carried out under the guidance of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics. We should accurately handle three relations. First, we should handle the relation between the orientation of serving the people and socialism and the principle of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend, have the daring to make explorations, bravely express our opinions and viewpoints, and criticize wrong ideas and theoretical viewpoints. All this must be conducted within the limits permitted by the constitution and be coordinated with the orientation of serving the people and socialism. Second, we should grasp the relation between internal discussion and public propaganda. Some immature things can be discussed internally but not be disseminated openly. We should persist in the principle of making internal discussions amid a democratic atmosphere and conducting public propaganda strictly according to discipline. Third, we should grasp the relationship between theoretical study and social practice, persist in the principle of linking theory with practice, and focus efforts on studying practical problems.

Ma Zhongcai stressed: At present, the vast number of theoretical study workers should concentrate energy on studying the issues relating to the setup of the socialist market economic system, strive to make increasingly more outstanding achievements and increasingly more products with competitiveness, provide evidence for the policy decisions of the party and the government, and make greater contributions to reform, open up, and modernization.

Dong Fengji, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and director of the propaganda department, chaired the symposium.

Central-South Region

Local Authorities Blamed for Shenzhen Blast

HK2309033293 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 23 Sep 93 p 1, 8

[Report by Chris Yeung]

[Text] A State Council team has concluded that last month's massive explosions in Shenzhen were not accidents and that the city government, its public security authorities and the operator of a dangerous goods warehouse are responsible. The devastating blasts at the Qingshuihe storage zone on August 5 were the result of a serious dereliction of duty and mismanagement, the official report says.

The State Council has ordered officials from the disciplined forces and the courts in Beijing to now pinpoint the individuals who should shoulder the blame for the disaster, in which at least 15 people were killed. It recommended that decisive action be taken against them. It is expected that the central government will see that some are prosecuted to manifest its determination to fight corruption, now rated the country's No. 1 enemy.

Findings of the inquiry by a high-level team headed by Ministry of Labour officials were revealed in a Hong Kong China News Agency (HKCNA) despatch yesterday. According to the agency, Shenzhen Mayor Li Youwei expressed "deep grief" and "a feeling of guilt" over the losses to life and property incurred by the blasts. He made the remarks when reporting the findings to cadres at an internal meeting this week. Mr Li said he "fully supported" the conclusions, but the agency did not say what action would be taken as a result of them.

The HKCNA said the major cause of the blasts was that the warehouse for consumer goods and groceries had been unlawfully turned into a storage depot for dangerous goods. The storage of dangerous chemicals had seriously violated relevant regulations, it said. It was determined that the fire broke out when oxidisers and reducing agents stored in the No 4 warehouse reacted together, causing a spark.

Shenzhen officials have put the death toll at 15, though unconfirmed reports said up to 70 could have died. A municipal government spokesman said yesterday no update on the casualty figures was available. Authorities in Shenzhen stated at the time that the number given as killed was to be determined by how many bodies were found. They admitted many people were missing, but were considered dead.

The spokesman said the Government might hold a press conference within a few days to publicise the results of the inquiry. She said she had no idea whether any officials have been detained.

The HKCNA said the State Council had accepted a recommendation from the investigators to enlist the

participation of officials from the Ministry of Supervision and the Supreme People's Procuratorate to take part in the next stage of the inquiry. Officials from Guangdong provincial government will also take part.

The report found the municipal government should be held responsible for allowing the dangerous goods storage in an urban area and for approving of the setting up of the Anmao Dangerous Goods and Storage Company, without taking into account state laws on safety measures. It criticised the Government for its laxity in ensuring fire-prevention work of the Public Security Bureau was up to standard and that water supply facilities and equipment were adequate for firefighting. The report said the fire could have been put out much quicker if there had been enough water nearby.

Investigators also pointed the finger of blame at the municipal public security bureau which allowed the Anmao Dangerous Goods and Storage Company to operate storage business for explosives in spite of its failure to comply with state safety laws. Public security officials had failed to take action after fire services officials warned that the storage zone posed a fire hazard in February 1991, the report said.

It [as published] blamed the storage operator for switching the use of the storage zone for consumer goods and groceries to dangerous goods and its failure to improve safety measures after being warned by the fire services authorities. The company has also been accused of mismanagement of the storage zone.

In the internal meeting on Tuesday, Mayor Li admitted the lack of understanding of the importance of safety among cadres as well as laxity in supervision. Some departments, who should have supervised the operation of businesses, compromised their role by going into commerce. He described their conflict of interest as being both the "basketball players and the coach." The report did not specifically say the city's public security bureau owned a stake in the storage company.

Serious bureaucratism was also prevalent in the municipal government, leading to loopholes in supervision and management of storage areas, Mr Li said.

Shenzhen Mayor on Lessons Learned

HK2209141093 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in English 1204 GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] Shenzhen, September 22 (CNS)—The Mayor of Shenzhen and Secretary of the municipal party committee, Mr. Li Youwei, spoke here recently on the lessons to be learned from the big explosions which occurred in Shenzhen early in August.

Mr. Li said that the conclusions reached in an official report by the State Labour Ministry were right and he, as one of the top leaders in the city, keenly regretted the occurrence.

Mr. Li cited seven lessons drawn from the accident.

First, government leaders had insufficient knowledge about safety work, resulting in a lag in the system of responsibility for safety work in the city. There had been a number of accidents occurring in the past two years.

Second, municipal planning had failed to match current demands.

Third, urban management had failed to match the speed of development.

Fourth, there was a serious shortage of water in the city.

Fifth, the occurrence of accidents was closely connected with failures of government organs to carry out their duties in accordance with the law.

Sixth, government departments such as safety and fire prevention departments had failed in their inspections and supervision.

Seventh, bureaucratic practices by government departments resulted in loopholes in appraisal, approval, and management.

Guangdong Governor Speaks at Economic Meeting

HK2309112693 Guangzhou Guangdong People's Radio Network in Mandarin 0400 GMT 23 Sep 93

[Text] The provincial government held an economic work meeting from 21 to 22 September in Guangzhou. The meeting analyzed Guangdong's current economic situation, affirmed the successes achieved in macroeconomic control and regulation since the latter half of this year, pointed out the problems existing in economic work, and proposed measures to be adopted by the government to further strengthen macroeconomic control and regulation and ensure the sustained and steady growth of the national economy.

The meeting maintained that the failure to eliminate the defects of the old system and establish a socialist market economic system constituted the fundamental reason for the problems that cropped up in the economy during the previous stage. It is necessary to apply new ideas and methods for developing a socialist market economy and seek a way out amid the substitution of a new system for the old one. In light of this idea, the meeting studied ways to reform Guangdong's financial, taxation, and foreign trade systems.

Governor Zhu Senlin and executive vice governor Lu Ruihua delivered speeches at the meeting. Vice governors Liu Weiming, Lu Zhonghe, and Zhang Gaoli were present on the occasion.

Guangzhou Begins 'Orderly' Shares Applications Plan

HK2309033493 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST (BUSINESS POST) in English 23 Sep 93 p 1

[Report by Kent Chen]

[Text] Guangzhou yesterday quietly began its week-long sale of application forms for shares in the city's four major enterprises, determined to avoid a repetition of the Shenzhen fiasco last year.

The first four days are reserved for group buyers, with potential investors able to purchase application forms through their work units or residents' associations. Individual buyers will then be allowed to buy forms, from September 26 and September 28, at 445 sales points in bank offices and other financial institutions.

Last August, more than one million would-be investors flocked to the Shenzhen special economic zone to fight for share lottery tickets at 100 yuan each.

In addition to the four Guangzhou-based firms, five enterprises in other parts of Guangdong province are issuing stocks.

Analysts said the high offering price and unlimited supply of application forms, costing two yuan each, has had a cooling effect on investors. Yi Zhenqiu, director of Guangdong Securities Regulatory Commission, said the high offering price was deliberately set to minimise the difference between offering price and trading price once the stocks are listed. Mr Yi said the higher offering price was reasonable because the value of assets represented by each share was higher than its nominal value. He said: "For a stock with a face value of one yuan, the amount of assets it represents is more than one yuan. But judging from the profitability of the companies and their price-earning ratio, the offering price is still reasonable. In general, the price earning ratio is lower than that of the existing stocks. There are still potential for increase."

Guangxi Secretary Zhao Fulin Interviewed

HK2109133593 Nanning Guangxi People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Sep 93

["Exclusive interview" with Zhao Fulin, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region CPC Secretary, by XINHUA reporter Zhou Guohua: "The Children of the Zhuang Region Will Give a Clear and Resounding Answer—an Interview With Zhao Fulin, CPC Secretary of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region"—read by announcer]

[Excerpts] History is an immense arena, and the major show of reform and opening up in China has brought Guangxi, a formerly obscure region, to history's center stage. Today, people from throughout the region are going all out to prove themselves. We are looking forward to the great day and are prepared to face any

challenge. Zhao Fulin, secretary of the party committee of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, made the above remarks to visiting XINHUA reporter Zhou Guohua.

For the past 40 years, Guangxi, situated on the southwestern border of China, was always the vanguard of national defense and thus was shrouded in the shadow of war. It was impossible for the state to assign key construction projects to this region. From 1950 to 1990, the input in fixed assets throughout the region was merely 40 percent of the national average, and the per capita GNP was last among all the five minority nationality autonomous regions.

During the three five-year plans since the beginning of reform and opening up, state investment in fixed assets in Guangxi was only 1.97, 1.45, and 1.3 percent of the national total respectively. The state input of funds was meager, and the region's economic foundation was very poor. Even to this day, in Shiwan Dashan in western and northern Guangxi, there are still over 5 million people of various nationalities who do not have adequate food or clothing. Whenever I came face to face with the people there, I could not help sighing and grieving.

With that, Zhao Fulin paused. This old secretary, who went to Shiwan Dashan nine times in three years and wrote a teleplay script on the current state of Shiwan Dashan areas, said with deep feeling: Forty years have passed, but Guangxi's economy is still so backward and the people are still so poor. As a communist party member, how uneasy I feel! Comrade Xiaoping's remarks in southern China were a great catalyst. Guangxi can no longer remain in a state of inertia. We must do all we can to catch up to the pace of national progress.

He said: On 25 May last year, the CPC Central Committee decided to give full play to the role of Guangxi as gateway to the sea in the southwest region, turning Guangxi from a closed frontier region into an open forefront. The 43 million people in the Zhuang region went into immediate action and threw themselves into the campaign to build a major gateway and serve the whole of the southwest with great enthusiasm.

At present, the entire region is concentrating manpower and financial and material resources on Projects One, Two, Three, Four, and Five, specifically, harnessing one river, so that the section of the Xi Jiang below Nanning will be navigable for freighters above 1,000 tonnage; building two railways, the Nankun and the Yuwu, and hopefully completing them one year ahead of schedule; building three airports, in Guilin, Wuzhou, and Liuzhou, to form an air traffic network which connects with the rest of the country and abroad; building four ports, in Fangcheng, Beihai, Qinzhou, and Maoershan; and building five high-grade highways, including the Nanwu line. [passage omitted]

When asked about Guangxi's prospects, a region which has a larger minority nationality population than any

other region in the country, Zhao Fulin said with full confidence: An ancient poem goes: Beneath the vast, clear sky are the dynamic waves of a limpid river. This is the best description of Guangxi. This region, being in the subtropical zone, enjoys superior natural conditions. It is in full possession of the Beibu Wan, which is very valuable due to its geographic and geological features, is backed by the vast and richly endowed inland of the southwest, and faces the flourishing economies of Southwest Asia. It is indeed a region richly endowed by nature. What could possibly render us unable to accelerate development?

Zhao Fulin's remarks convinced the reporter that the children of the Zhuang region, who have accomplished earthshaking feats in China's modern history, will certainly be able to surpass the oldtimers in the cause of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and give a clear and resounding reply to history.

Henan Secretary Speaks at Anticorruption Meeting

HK2009063493 Zhengzhou Henan People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1030 GMT 13 Sep 93

[Excerpts] The fifth provincial discipline inspection commission held its second session yesterday morning [12 September] at the provincial people's hall. Provincial party Secretary Li Changchun urged leading cadres at all levels throughout the province, those at or above county levels in particular, to seriously study and implement Comrade Jiang Zemin's important speech at the Second Plenary Session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and increase their sense of urgency and responsibility of the anticorruption struggle.

Li Changchun said: The better the situation, the more we should be sober-minded. The more we introduce reform, opening up, and a market economy, the more we should step up struggles against corruption. Our principle is to give equal attention to two kinds of work: Focus attention on economic construction, deepen reform, open up wider to the outside world, and unswervingly promote rapid economic growth, and strengthen party building and wage struggles against corruption. The anticorruption struggle is a protracted, arduous task. [passage omitted]

Li stressed: The current anticorruption struggle will be focused on party and government organs, judicial organs, law enforcement organs, and economic management organs. It should start first from leaders at the county level, particularly those at the prefectural and provincial levels. It is necessary to strictly handle the cases in accordance with the law, seek truth from facts, and correctly distinguish and handle the two different kinds of contradictions. We should not launch a mass movement or mass criticism, and we should eliminate corruption and encourage a healthy tendency.

Lastly, Li emphasized: The anticorruption struggle is a major task for the whole party. Under the unified

leadership of the party committees, the party and government should make concerted efforts. The principal party and government leaders should personally take a hand in the matter. [passage omitted]

Hunan Meeting Discusses Cutting Enterprise Deficits

HK2109093093 Changsha Hunan People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Sep 93

[Text] Enhance vigor, make strenuous efforts, conduct the two-increase and two-saving campaign in a down-to-earth manner, and try every possible means to accomplish this year's industry and communications production targets and realize the goal of reversing deficits and increasing profits. This was emphatically pointed out by Governor Chen Bangzhu and Vice Governor Zhou Guohua at the provincial work meeting on reversing deficits and increasing profits and conducting three restructurings in enterprises, which ended on 15 September.

Since the beginning of this year, the production and operation of Hunan's industry and communications sectors have produced relatively good results: Production has maintained a sustained and steady growth and the main economic efficiency indexes have increased significantly—some are even better than the national average.

From January to August, industry at the township level and above throughout the province generated a total of 59.11 billion yuan in output value, up 13.7 percent compared to the same period last year, marginally higher than the national average. Industrial enterprises covered by the budget in the whole province reaped 2.75 billion yuan in total profit and tax value, up 49 percent, of which 810 million yuan was their profit, representing an increase of 1.37 times.

There are still some outstanding problems in the industry and communications sectors, however. They include: a serious imbalance in production and operation; the polarization of economic returns; and the rather serious losses suffered by some enterprises.

The meeting concluded that the main reasons for business losses are as follows: that the phenomenon of enterprises relaxing internal management is quite common; that restructuring is slow; that some enterprises have a weak sense of the market economy; that the conversion of the operational mechanism of enterprises is slow; among others.

The meeting pointed out that the main targets set by the provincial government for the production and operation of industry and communications for the whole year are as follows: that industrial production at the level of township and above should grow by 14 percent, with profit and tax values growing in tandem, and that the

percentage of enterprises operating at a loss should drop by five points, the volume of loss decreasing by 20 percent.

To this end, the meeting called on governments at all levels and industrial and communications enterprises throughout the province to make full use of their favorable conditions, boost their own confidence in overcoming difficulties, and direct the focus of work toward two-increase, two-saving, and tapping of internal potential.

The meeting reiterated: The provincial government's policies that seek to enliven enterprises, such as the measures for implementing the "Regulations," the 10 provisions for enlivening county-run industrial enterprises, and the policy issued by the provincial government this year for encouraging the effort to reverse deficits and increase profits, should continue to be carried out. Those enterprises that have introduced the full input-output contract system should adopt the method of listing incomes and expenditures separately. Contractor enterprises should execute their contracts according to the original requirements.

The meeting also called on authorities at all levels to enhance their awareness of the importance of the market economy, to strengthen management, to rationally dispose of production elements, to use limited resources where they are most needed, and to ensure that enterprises whose products are readily marketable can operate at full capacity.

The vice mayors and vice commissioners of cities, prefectures, and autonomous prefectures who are in charge of industry and communications, economic commission chairmen, and leaders of the relevant provincial departments and bureaus attended this three-day meeting.

Xu Youfa, chairman of the provincial economic commission, presided over the meeting.

Southwest Region

Sichuan Secretary Discusses CPC Organizational Work

HK2209031093 Chengdu Sichuan People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Sep 93

[Text] Yesterday [17 September], provincial CPC Secretary Xie Shijie emphasized at the provincial organizational work forum that strengthening leadership by the party is the fundamental safeguard for the success of economic construction, reform, and opening up. The further the reform, opening up, and economic development go, the more necessary it is to do a good job in party building and to strengthen leadership by the party. This may not be relaxed at any time, or else we will make historic mistakes.

Provincial Deputy Secretary Song Baorui presided over yesterday's meeting. Yang Chonghui, standing committee member of the provincial CPC committee and secretary of the provincial commission for discipline inspection; Luo Liangyang, standing committee member of the provincial CPC committee and head of the organization department; and Xu Mengxia, former leader of the provincial CPC committee, attended the meeting.

Chen Menguang, deputy head of the organization department of the provincial CPC committee, gave a briefing on the progress of the forum in the past two days. After listening to this briefing, Xie Shijie made an important speech, in which he pointed out: In order to unswervingly implement the party's basic line, it is imperative to further strengthen party building. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party organizations at all levels in our province—under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee—have overcome all kinds of difficulties, removed all kinds of interference, and consistently maintained social and political stability, making it possible for the economy to develop rapidly. The fundamental reason is that we have consistently adhered to, and implemented the party's basic line; never have stopped equipping our cadres and party members with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics; and have given full play to the role of party organizations at all levels as political nuclei and as fighting bastions in reform, opening up, and economic construction. At present, the economic restructuring aimed at establishing a socialist market economic system has entered a critical phase. We must heighten our conscientiousness and sense of urgency in doing a good job in party building, and must adopt practical and effective measures to upgrade party building in our province to a new height.

Xie Shijie emphasized: The key to strengthening party building is to conscientiously and effectively conduct the building of the ideology and work style of leadership groups at and above the county level. In promoting the building of leadership groups' ideology and work style, the following four issues must be handled well: First, it is necessary to conscientiously study and comprehend in a complete and correct way Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. We should foster a good general mood for theoretical studies, regard the results of theoretical studies as an important parameter for promoting cadres, and further enhance our conscientiousness and resolution in implementing the party's basic line. Second, it is necessary to strictly pursue democratic centralism and ensure a high degree of unity of the party in organization and action. Third, it is necessary to firmly adopt the style of being practical, being innovative, and making genuine and down-to-earth efforts, and to oppose bureaucracy, formalism, and subjectivism. Fourth, it is necessary to strengthen leadership, sum up experience, and make strenuous efforts in implementation. The chief party and government leaders at various levels should attend to the

matter personally and should adhere to the principle of starting off from their own levels, and managing and activating operations at subordinate levels. Xie Shijie specially stressed the need to strengthen the building of party conduct and clean administration, and to carry out the anticorruption campaign in a dynamic and effective manner. In his speech, Xie Shijie urged party committees at and above the county level to pay close attention to, and make down-to-earth efforts in the building of grass-roots party organizations.

In conclusion, Xie Shijie voiced his expectations of the organization departments all over the province in terms of self-strengthening, saying: The organization department is a core department of a party committee and an important one, through which the party committee can supervise party building. It is necessary to build each organization department into one that shows the strongest party spirit, the most correct work style, and outstanding performance, and one that acts as a competent adviser and assistant to the party committee. The organization department should carry forward and promote the glorious tradition of the party; adhere to the criteria for appointments and the cadre policy; adhere to the principle that cadres must be controlled by the party and the principle of four transformations of cadres; maintain the fine tradition of being impartial and upright, and of appointing people on merit; further enhance the sense of party spirit and adopt the spirit of being willing to quietly help others succeed and of being selflessly dedicated; firmly prevent the principle of exchange of equal value in commodity economy from infiltrating organizational and cadre work; resist and redress unhealthy tendencies in work related to cadre personnel; and do a good job in training and promoting cadres.

Yunnan Official Discusses Combating Corruption

HK2009063893 Kunming Yunnan People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 13 Sep 93

[Excerpts] At present, people of all nationalities throughout the province have shown great concern for the struggle against corruption. With this common concern, our reporter interviewed Lang Dazhong, standing committee member of the Yunnan CPC Committee and secretary of the province's discipline inspection commission, and asked for his views on relevant issues.

[Reporter] How are you, Comrade Lang Dazhong? Could you tell us why is it necessary to launch the anticorruption struggle provincewide?

[Lang] [passage indistinct] In the course of advance, we have encountered new problems, including economic problems and negative corrupt practices. The CPC Central Committee has said that the anticorruption struggle is a major political task. It is inevitable for implementing the party's basic line, it is the guarantee for concentrating forces to boost economic construction, and it is an important work for strengthening inner party and army building. Although the negative corrupt practices are

manifested in various ways, they are rather common. Therefore, it is necessary to launch the campaign provincewide.

[Reporter] What is your appraisal of Yunnan's party style and party building?

[Lang] The provincial party committee pays great attention to party building. Secretary Pu Chaozhu is personally involved in the party building work. The newly appointed president of the provincial party school takes the school as the front to train leading party cadres. Every year hundreds of county-level party and government cadres go to party school to study the party's basic theories, basic line, and knowledge. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] What are the prominent problems in Yunnan?

[Lang] Some people accept bribes, and some public security and public health cadres indiscriminately exact charges. Party and government organs running businesses are common from the province to the prefecture and county levels. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] The provincial party committee has called for achieving phase-results in the anticorruption struggle in the near future. What measures will be adopted by the province's discipline inspection commission?

[Lang] In light of the requirements of the CPC Central Committee and the provincial party committee, the province's discipline inspection commission will adopt the following measures:

First, study and publicize the important speeches made by General Secretary Jiang Zemin and other documents, deepen our understanding, and have a good command of the guidelines for the anticorruption struggle. Second, correctly handle the complaints made by the masses, mobilize and rely on the masses, keep abreast of the situation, and handle the cases through investigation and verification. Third, we should do investigations and studies well, and offer correct advice to the anticorruption work. Fourth, resolve the problems while studying. Based on an investigation of indiscriminate charges, we should coordinate with relevant departments and check the unhealthy tendencies which the masses hate most. The problems of party and government leading cadres involved in corruption shall be resolved in due course during inner party activities through criticism and self-criticism. As the anticorruption campaign has just started, we should, under guidance of the CPC Central Committee's correct line and policies and the correct leadership of the provincial party committee, cooperate with the broad ranks of cadres and the masses to do a good job of the anticorruption struggle.

[Reporter] Thank you for the interview.

Yunnan Media Briefed on Family Planning 'Problems'

HK2309112793 Kunming Yunnan People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 19 Sep 93

[Text] The Provincial Family Planning Committee yesterday afternoon briefed the media on the province's family planning work in the first half of 1993.

In the first half of this year, the number of births dropped by 4 percentage points from the same period last year and the rate of family planning continued to rise. The structure of first births tended to be more rational, and additional births were brought under control. The number of late marriages increased while that of early marriages continued to drop. However, birth control measures were not properly implemented, the number of people taking remedial birth control measures dropped, and the birth rate remained high.

In view of these problems, the Provincial Family Planning Committee is now working out a plan to effect a change in family planning work, offering both postnatal remedies and prenatal services, to make Yunnan's family planning more scientific, programmatic, and standardized.

North Region

Hebei Reports Semi-Annual Revenue-Expenditure Balance

SK2209151093 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 4 Sep 93 p 1

[Text] On the afternoon of 2 September, while reporting on the implementation of the province's semi-annual financial budget at the third Standing Committee meeting of the eighth provincial People's Congress, Zhang Xianpu, director of the provincial financial department, said: Since the beginning of this year, the province's revenue increased in a relatively rapid manner, expenditure was normal basically, and the budget was implemented in a good manner.

When viewed from the revenue and expenditure situation from January to June, there were four characteristics in implementation of the budget as follows: First, revenue increased rapidly. From January to June, revenue fulfilled by the province was 5.23 billion yuan, up by 11.2 percent over the corresponding period last year, or 3 percentage points higher than the increase target budgeted at the beginning of this year. Based on the relatively great increase in the corresponding period last year, revenues increased in a sustained manner. Second, expenditure increased rapidly, and the funds of financial departments were very insufficient. In the first half of this year, the increase in expenditure was 8.8 percentage points higher than that in revenue. This mainly resulted from the relatively big increase in the relief fund for disaster areas, in the appropriations for ensuring the demands of the key projects covered by the provincial

plan, and in the appropriations for supporting capital construction, tapping potential of enterprises, renovating old enterprises, and supporting the scientific and technological projects for three purposes. Another reason was the increased phase-in expenditures initiated last year out of policy consideration. By the end of June, the province's administrative operating expenses totaled 2.91 billion yuan, 47.5 percent of the budgeted figure, and an increase of 20.8 percent, or 500 million yuan over the same period last year. There were also some unreasonable factors in expenditure. Major indicators were: Some localities laid undue emphasis on forms while launching official business activities, some held trade talks and ribbon-cutting ceremonies that were poor in efficiency, some held too many festivals out of a multitude of names, and some held too many large-scale meetings that consumed expensive board and lodging charges. These are another reason for the heavy burdens on financial departments. In addition, the expenditures on overseas trips and domestic tours at public expense and on buying cars by party and government organs also increased too sharply. The rapid increase in expenditure caused extraordinary tension on the province's financial funds, which affected the progress rate of some special expenditures. In some counties, the problem of unpaid wages was also very serious. Third, economic efficiency of enterprises improved rapidly, but, some problems remained. Fourth, enterprises lacked funds, and the unpaid profits and taxes tended to increase.

Inner Mongolia Official on Legislation for Market Economy

SK2209131293 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 8 Sep 93 p 1

[By reporter Wang Rantong (3769 3544 1749): "Strengthen Economic Legislation and the Anticorruption Struggle To Ensure Healthy Development of the Socialist Market Economy"]

[Text] Entrusted by Wang Qun, chairman of the autonomous regional people's congress Standing Committee, Yu Xinglong, vice chairman of the autonomous regional people's congress Standing Committee, gave a speech at the third Standing Committee meeting of the eighth autonomous regional people's congress on the morning of 7 September. He emphasized the need to further strengthen the region's economic legislation and anticorruption struggle to ensure the healthy development of the socialist market economy.

Yu Xinglong pointed out: We should further emancipate the mind and, proceeding from the reality of the region, strengthen and improve the leadership and organization of the local economic legislation work. In particular, we should attach importance to boosting the enthusiasm and creativity of all quarters and do a good job in the arrangements for formulation of laws and in the coordination in the process of drafting laws and regulations. We should further intensify research on the theory of law, at once give consideration to coordinating local

economic legislation with the state's economic legislation and avoid improper duplication of state laws, conscientiously improve the quality of the local economic legislation work, and increase the practical results of local economic legislation. In the process of current economic development, new contradictions and problems have cropped up. We should strengthen the macroeconomic regulation and control system and, in particular, intensify reform of the monetary, financial, tax, and investment systems. We should adopt economic, administrative, and, all the more, legal means to strengthen and improve macroeconomic regulation and control. Only in this way can we ensure a faster and better development of the economy. During the next five years, we should strive to do a faster and better job in the region's local economic legislation so that the development of the socialist market economy can be promoted and laws and regulations can guide, standardize, and ensure the progress of the socialist market economy.

Yu Xinglong emphasized: The party Central Committee recently made important arrangements for improving administrative honesty and launching the anticorruption struggle. A success in this struggle will have extremely important immediate significance and far-reaching historical significance in facilitating the establishment of the socialist market economy system, maintaining the nature of the party and the state, and ensuring social stability.

Based on people's congress work, Yu Xinglong put forward specific demands on the anticorruption work. 1) We should regard the anticorruption struggle as an important political task, pay close attention to it, and make it successful. 2) By performing their functions of legal supervision and work supervision, people's congress standing committees at all levels should supervise according to law the work of administrative, judicial, and procuratorial organs and play an important role in the anticorruption struggle. 3) We should strengthen legislation, enforce laws strictly, and make sure that there are laws to abide by, laws already enacted are observed and enforced to the letter, and violators are brought to justice. 4) We should give full play to the role of people's deputies in the anticorruption struggle. 5) We should firmly rely on party leadership and the support of the people of various nationalities to develop the anticorruption struggle in depth.

Inner Mongolia Calls for Resolving Default on Payment

SK2209131493 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 8 Sep 93 p 1

[By reporter Mu Yajun (4476 0068 6511): "Further Improve Teaching Conditions, Raise Teachers' Social Status and Living Standards"]

[Text] The autonomous regional party committee and people's government held a regionwide teleconference on 7 September on respecting teachers and attaching

importance to education. It made arrangements for further improving teaching conditions, raising teachers' social status and living standards, and solving current problems.

Wu Liji, deputy secretary of the autonomous regional party committee and chairman of the autonomous regional government, gave an important speech. Wang Zhan, deputy secretary of the autonomous regional party committee, presided over the conference.

On behalf of the autonomous regional party committee and government, Wu Liji first extended warm festive greetings, high respect, and sincere regards to the more than 300,000 teachers of various nationalities working diligently on the forefront of education in the region!

Wu Liji said: We place our hope for rejuvenating the nation on education and the hope for rejuvenating education on teachers. Showing concern for teachers means showing concern for education. Party and government departments at all levels should make unremitting efforts in education, adopt effective measures to increase education investment and to continuously improve teaching conditions, strive to do practical and beneficial work for teachers, take this as an important criterion for judging the performance of a locality and a cadre, and establish a good practice of respecting teachers and attaching importance to education throughout the region.

After affirming the notable results the region has achieved in education, Wu Liji pointed out in all seriousness: A serious problem of default on wage payments to primary and middle school teachers has emerged in large areas in the region since last year. If not rapidly solved, this problem will directly affect the development of education, the stability of teachers, and the prestige of the party and government. Party and government departments at all levels should pay great attention to it. Wu Liji put forward six specific demands on ways to solve this problem.

It is necessary to conscientiously implement the leading person responsibility system. Major leaders of leagues, cities, banners, counties, towns, townships, and sumu should regard it as a major work to resolve the default on wage payment to teachers, attend to it personally, and carry it out. They should also clearly define the targets, ways, and methods for solving this problem and organize personnel to carry them out rapidly.

Banners, counties, towns, townships, and sumu should restructure their expenditures to ensure the sources of wages to primary and middle school teachers. The areas where default on wage payment cannot be resolved on schedule should resolutely stop construction of nonproductive projects, such as office buildings and hotels, and they are prohibited to purchase cars and other commodities of which purchases by social groups are put under control. In the towns, townships, and sumu where teachers cannot be paid on schedule, the operating expenses for primary and middle school education

should be recovered by banner and county finance departments for unified management and be verified and allocated by education departments in a unified manner. Before the teachers' day, leagues and cities should allocate sufficient funds for banners and counties to pay the overdue wages to teachers.

Extra taxes for education should be levied in full amount and on schedule, managed and used well, and never misused. Those that have been used for other purposes should be recovered immediately. The extra taxes for education must not be regarded as financial allocation, still less subsidies to the teachers paid by local people and used as such.

Education funds should be used in education alone. The funds that have been embezzled or used for other purposes should be paid back on schedule. Serious cases should be strictly investigated and handled.

Leagues and cities should organize auditing and supervision departments to investigate and audit the banners and counties where default on wage payment to teachers is serious and the masses have many complaints and strictly deal with, according to their offenses, the units and individuals which have misused education funds in violation of financial and economic discipline and purchased, beyond their economic capacity, the cars and other commodities of which purchases by social groups are under special control.

Leaders of leagues, cities, banners, counties, towns, townships, and sumu should visit primary and middle schools before the teachers' day to explain the measures for retroactive payment of wages and listen to their opinions and suggestions.

In conclusion, Wu Liji emphasized: Party committees and governments at all levels should rapidly adopt resolute measures to fulfill the abovementioned demands of the autonomous regional party committee and government. In the localities and units which are ineffective in solving problems and even cause new default on wage payment without a proper reason, major persons involved should be held responsible.

Inner Mongolia People's Congress Session Ends

SK2209150893 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 8 Sep 93 p 1

[Text] The third Standing Committee meeting of the eighth regional People's Congress ended on 7 September after a session of six days.

Entrusted by Wang Qun, chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, Yu Xinglong, vice chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the third plenary meeting. Vice chairmen, including Liu Zuohui, Yi Junhua, Liu Zhenyi, Cui Weiyue, Jia Cai, Liu Zhen, Wang Xiumei,

Shelebatu and Liu Xiaowang, secretaries general and committee members, a total of 49 people, attended the meeting.

Lin Yongsan, vice chairman of the regional government, Ba Shijie, president of the regional Higher People's Court, and responsible persons of the regional People's Procuratorate attended the meeting as observers.

At the meeting, Liu Zuohui relayed the guidelines of the third plenary session of the eighth National People's Congress Standing Committee.

The meeting adopted the resolution on approving the "regulation of Baotou city on managing local coal mines."

The meeting also adopted the work priorities of the eighth Inner Mongolia Region People's Congress Standing Committee and the rules for the committee members.

The meeting adopted the namelist of the chairman, vice chairman and committee members of the credentials committee of the eighth regional People's Congress Standing Committee.

This People's Congress Standing Committee heard and discussed the report of the regional people's government on the situation of the region's nationalities work. The meeting believed that it is necessary to further implement the guidelines of the central and the regional nationalities work conferences, firmly grasp the central task of economic construction, develop the socialist productive forces, and accelerate the pace of reform and opening up in the minority areas in line with the objective of building the socialist market economy system; actively develop the scientific, technological, educational and cultural undertakings of the minority people and the minority areas; and further consolidate and develop the political situation of unity and stability and create a good social environment for reform, opening up and modernization.

This meeting also heard and discussed the reports of the regional people's government on the implementation of our region's semi-annual national economic plan and on the financial budget. The meeting held that the fundamental way for solving the new contradictions emerging in the economic life lies in deepening reform and accelerating the socialist market economy system. Governments at all levels should conscientiously sum up the work experiences of the first half of the year and further strengthen and improve leadership over economic work. They should unite their guiding ideology of economic work with the central measures for strengthening macroeconomic regulation and control, concentrate the main energy of accelerating development on deepening reform, changing mechanism, optimizing structure and raising efficiency.

The meeting stressed: Realizing this year's national economic plan and the financial budget tasks is very

arduous. We must resolutely implement a series of measures of the State Council on strengthening the collection and management of tax revenue and strictly controlling financial expenditures, slow down the overly rapid increase in institutional purchase and resolutely check the habit of going in for ostentation and extravagance, displaying one's wealth, and reckless using and misappropriating state property. The organs of state power, the administrative organs and the institutions and units at all levels across the region should take the lead in working hard, practicing economy and serving as an example.

Responsible persons of the organs of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee and various committees, responsible persons of the relevant committees, departments and bureaus of the region, responsible persons of the People's Congress Standing Committees of cities with districts, responsible persons of the people's congress work offices of various leagues, responsible persons of some banner and county People's Congress Standing Committees, some deputies of the National People's Congress, regional deputies, and responsible persons of some democratic parties attended the meeting as observers.

Tianjin Secretary Urges Advancement in Education

Attends University Forum

*SK1809041093 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese
5 Sep 93 p 1*

[Text] On the eve of the teachers' day, the municipal party committee and government held a forum on 3 September to discuss with responsible comrades of Nankai and Tianjin Universities on giving play to the advantages of the institutes of higher learning to speed up the important task of developing the municipality with science and technology. Gao Dezhan, secretary of the municipal party committee, emphasized at the forum: Education is the foundation for the tasks of vital and lasting importance. To develop the municipality with science and technology, the emphasis is on education. To accelerate Tianjin's development, we should make education successful. We should fully develop and use well the advantages of Nankai University, Tianjin University, and other institute of higher learning in science, technology, and capable personnel. Party and government leaders at all levels should put education in a strategic position for development on a priority basis, regard it as a fundamental and important task to achieve modernization, and give full play to its important role in promoting economic development and social progress.

Attending the forum were Li Jianguo, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee; Zheng Zhiying and Wang Hongjiang, Standing Committee members of the municipal party committee; Zhuang Gonghui, vice mayor; Zhang Guanwen, secretary general of the municipal government; Hong Guoqi, secretary of the party

committee of Nankai University; Mu Guoguang, president of Nankai University; Yang Yuqin, secretary of the party committee of Tianjin University; Li Guangquan, president of Tianjin University; and responsible comrades of pertinent municipal departments.

Responsible comrades of Nankai and Tianjin Universities animatedly discussed the new conditions and historical heavy tasks of education in the new situation of developing the socialist market economy, reported the basic situation in the reform and development of the schools, and put forward expectations and suggestions on how to better develop the advantages of the institutes of higher learning in capable personnel, science, and technology to serve Tianjin's modernization drive.

Gao Dezhan fully affirmed the achievements of the two universities, expressed heartfelt gratitude to their teachers, students, and administrative personnel for their diligent labor and contributions, and, in view of the forthcoming teachers' day, extended cordial greetings on behalf of the municipal party committee and government to Nankai and Tianjin Universities and the vast number of teachers and education workers on the education front of the municipality. He urged: Party committees and governments at all levels should fully understand the important position and role of education in the modernization drive, conscientiously strengthen leadership over education, show concern for and support it, and do more practical work for it. We should establish throughout society the public opinion of respecting teachers and attaching importance to education and provide good external conditions for accelerating educational reform and development. Tianjin has a very good tradition in this aspect. It should continue developing this tradition and make it more successful to respect teachers and attach importance to education and to encourage society to support education.

Gao Dezhan said: Education holds an important position and role in the general setup of Tianjin's socialist modernization. To accelerate development and achieve rejuvenation, Tianjin needs capable personnel most, whose training depends on education. Just like Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out, "to develop the economy more rapidly, we should rely on science, technology, and education." We should attach great importance to education, judging either from long-term development or from immediate needs. We should devote great efforts to education we as do to economic work, train more and better personnel, and establish advantages in capable personnel, science, and technology. This is the major measure to push Tianjin's economy forward.

Gao Dezhan pointed out: Tianjin has achieved notable results in educational reform and development since the third plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee. Nankai and Tianjin Universities and other institutes of higher learning have done a great amount of work and made significant contributions to Tianjin's economic construction, reform, opening up, and educational development. They have brought up a large

number of specialized personnel urgently needed in economic construction, won a number of high-level scientific research achievements, offered many valuable measures and suggestions for the scientific policy making of the municipal party committee and government, and also provided a number of backbone personnel to leading bodies at all levels.

Gao Dezhan said: Institutes of higher learning, especially such key institutes as Nankai and Tianjin Universities, constitute the advantage for Tianjin's development and are the places which we pin our hope on. They are closely connected with the status and fame of the Tianjin city. As institutes of higher learning are a very important force to promote Tianjin's economic development and scientific and technological progress, we should give full play to the role of these institutes, including Nankai and Tianjin Universities. In line with the tasks put forward at the municipal party congress, people throughout the municipality are seizing the opportunity to accelerate development. This requires the concerted efforts of all fronts and all fields in order to achieve overall progress. We should give full play to the advantages of Nankai and Tianjin Universities and other institutes of higher learning, actively disseminate their scientific research achievements, use their advantages in science, technology, and capable personnel to develop new products, establish a number of highly competitive industries and products which have their own characteristics, build training bases and training centers, and make still greater contributions to China's modernization drive and Tianjin's accelerated development.

Gao Dezhan pointed out: Guided by Comrade Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and the guidelines of the 14th National Party Congress, education front should comprehensively and correctly adhere to the party's basic line and the party's education policy and, in line with the requirement of the "outlines of China's educational reform and development," regard it as a basic task to train generation upon generation of qualified socialist constructors and successors. It should extend the degree of educational reform, quicken its pace, make schools more vigorous in running schools, boost the enthusiasm of teachers for imparting knowledge and educating people, and comprehensively improve the education and teaching quality. It should actively serve economic construction and, in particular, achieve success in coordinating the science and technology of institutes of higher learning with the economy so that more scientific research achievements will be applied to Tianjin's economic development and social progress. Gao Dezhan ardently urged Nankai and Tianjin Universities to embrace lofty ideals and strive to build themselves into first-rate universities with their own characteristics.

Li Jianguo said at the forum: The more than 20 institutes of higher learning in Tianjin represent Tianjin's valuable wealth and great advantage. We should adopt still more effective measures and open up more channels to fully tap and develop their potential and advantages. On the

one hand, we should extend the degree of the reform of institutes of higher learning and make them more vigorous in running schools. On the other hand, pertinent departments should attach great importance to the role of institutes of higher learning and actively provide them with good external conditions. Regarding the dissemination of the scientific research achievements of institutes of higher learning, we will take action in the near future, and we should achieve success in it.

Addresses Party School

SK2209234893 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese
8 Sep 93 p 1

[Text] On the afternoon of 6 September, the party school of the provincial party committee held a ceremony marking the starting of the 1993 autumn semester. Gao Dezhan, secretary of the municipal party committee and principal of the party school of the municipal party committee, attended the ceremony and gave an important speech. Gao Dezhan stressed: It is necessary to regard the theoretical training of cadres as an important task of the party in building ideology and work style, regard the study of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics as the main subject, and strive to raise the political quality and work level of the broad masses of cadres to meet the needs of the new situation and to more successfully lead the broad masses of people to further create a new situation in Tianjin's work.

Gao Dezhan first extended welcome and regards to the municipal cadres at the bureau and section levels who participated in the study, and took advantage of the occasion of the teachers day to salute and thank the teaching faculties of the party schools across the municipality.

Gao Dezhan pointed out: The more we reform, open up and accelerate economic development, the more we should strengthen the party's leadership and grasp party building. In party building work, it is very important to build the leading bodies well. To seize the opportunity, to accelerate development and to unceasingly create a new situation, Tianjin must conscientiously implement the party's line, principles and policies. The key to success is to have strong leading bodies at all levels and to do a good job in grasping the ideological construction and the building of organization and work style of the leading bodies. Of these, the most important is to conscientiously study and know well Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics. The theoretical quality and policy level of leading bodies determine the level of leadership. If the leading bodies and leading cadres fail to pay attention to theoretical study and to exert efforts to raise the theoretical level, they will be unable to undertake the heavy task of socialist modernization and become sober and promising leaders. Therefore, leading cadres at all levels must strengthen the study of theories, Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory, the basic knowledge of the socialist market

economy, and the modern scientific, technological and managerial knowledge with a high sense of responsibility of holding responsibility to the party's cause and the masses of people so as to raise the theoretical level; and expand the range of knowledge to meet the needs of reform, opening up and modernization.

Gao Dezhan pointed out: Party schools are the places for rotational training and cultivating cadres and the furnaces for training party spirit. Cadres who have attended the party schools must treasure this precious time and opportunity and further enhance their consciousness and the sense of urgency during the study. They must study well the major subject of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics, grasp the essence of this theory, emancipate the mind, seek truth from facts, act in line with reality and solve problems. First of all, they must act in close connection with the reality of their work, take the theories as a guidance, sum up work experience, enhance understanding, study issues, actively think of ways and means, and make big strides in carrying out the future work. In addition, they must also act in close connection with their ideological reality and strengthen the training of party spirit in an effort to raise the ideology, self-cultivation as well as theoretical and work levels to a new height. It is necessary to have a good study habit and good study order and discipline, concentrate energy on the study and do a real good job in the study. Gao Dezhan said: The party school of the municipal party committee and the party schools at all levels have done much work in training cadres under the leadership of the party committee. However, under the new situation, we have to face many new problems on how to further run the party schools well. This also needs our active efforts to carry out reform and explorations and the joint efforts of all the people to adopt effective measures to realistically turn the party schools into the places for training cadres and the furnaces for tempering party spirit. Party schools must create a new situation during this new semester and improve their educational and teaching level.

Fang Fengyou, member of the Standing Committee of the municipal party committee and director of the Propaganda Department, gave a speech on strengthening cadres' theoretical study, the training of party spirit, and the building of party schools. Zheng Zhiying, member of the Standing Committee of the municipal party committee and secretary general of the municipal party committee, attended the ceremony marking the starting of the school's new semester.

Northwest Region

'Roundup' on Xinjiang Communication Developments

OW2209145893 Urumqi XINJIANG RIBAO in Chinese
16 Aug 93 pp 1, 2

["Roundup" by staff reporter Ren cheng (0117 3397): "Time and Tide Wait for No Man—a Roundup on the Development of Communications in Our Region"]

[Text] Three Italian experts came to our region's Bole to help an enterprise start a new project last October. While installing equipment, they needed to coordinate with relevant departments about their project; but, owing to poor communications facilities, they had to travel several hundred li from Bole to Urumqi so that they could contact the relevant departments by telephone.

During the 1992 Urumqi fair, the Beijing delegation had to assign one of its members to keep contact by telephone with its headquarters in Beijing because members of the delegation knew it was hard to get through by telephone from Xinjiang to Beijing.

With the deepening of reform and opening up, Xinjiang people who long for development, deeply feel that transportation and communication are two obstacles to our region's economic takeoff.

The start of construction of a multiple-track railway between Lanzhou and Xinjiang has brought hope to Xinjiang people that things will be more convenient in transportation. Then, how about communications? Are we not going to be disappointed in this regard?

In fact, our region has made considerable progress in communications. In recent years, demand for communications has increased with each passing day, and governments in various localities have attached increasing importance to communications and rendered support to the efforts in this regard. In addition, the postal and telecommunications service in the region has received an infusion of great investments to improve their operations. So rapid progress has been made in the development of communications.

In the first half of this year, 19,000 new telephone connections were issued, and 152,000 subscribers were using private lines. On the average, there were 1.75 telephones among 100 people in the region; in Urumqi 100 people shared 7.23 telephones. There were 0.96 private-line telephone among 100 people in the region and 3.77 in Urumqi. In the first six months of the year, direct dialing long-distance subscribers increased by 12,000 to 41,200, beeper users by 15,000 to 34,000, and cellular telephone owners to 2,080.

By the end of June this year, all prefectures, cities, and 19 counties in the region had opened direct dialing long-distance telephone service. Cellular telephones are now used in the seven cities of Urumqi, Changji, Shihezi, Kuytun, Karamay, Korla, and Hami.

Except for the digital microwave projects in southern and northern Xinjiang, communications projects are being smoothly carried out in the region. A number of computer-controlled switchboards with each designed to serve 36,000 telephones, which were purchased from Spain's SESA Company with cash in foreign exchange, have been shipped to the Urumqi, Karamay, and Dushanqi telecommunications bureaus. The construction of buildings for the Hami station of the Xilanwu optical cable communications project was started at the end of

June, and the equipment for the second-stage 330-circuit extension project of the Urumqi Satellite Station was installed, which will go into operation soon.

It can be said that communications are now developing on a large scale in our region.

With the rapid development of economic construction, however, society has set higher demands for communications. So we should quickly improve our communication capability to meet people's needs; otherwise, it would slow down the pace of reform, opening up, and economic development in our region, which would broaden the gap between Xinjiang and other parts of the country in economic development.

Our region covers a vast area, where the development of communications is uneven. The gap between areas in the region is still widening in the development of communications, and the pace and results of such development are quite different. Communications have developed rapidly in Urumqi, Ili, Kuytun, Changji, and other economically developed areas along the Urumqi-Ili Highway; while communications have developed rather slow in Hotan, Kashi, Kezhou, Aksu, Tacheng, Altay, and other remote, economically underdeveloped areas.

The level of communications equipment in our region is lower than the average level in other parts of the country. In the first half of the year, computer-controlled telephones across the country constituted 77 percent of the total number of telephones, but they accounted for only 43.6 percent in Xinjiang; 90 percent of nationwide telephone services were provided through dial-telephone systems; but only 64 percent of such services were provided this way in Xinjiang. China now has 15 provinces and regions where computer-controlled telephones are used in prefecture seats and cities, and dial telephones are used in county seats. In our region, however, dial telephone are still not available in 13 counties, and 10 prefectures have no computer-controlled telephones. Now digital transmission is used in some provinces and municipalities, but transmission from prefecture seats to county seats in our region still has to be made through open wires.

In the first half of this year, six prefecture and city telephone bureaus and 12 county telephone bureaus carried out extension projects, increasing a total of 20,000 telephones. But so far only 79 percent of the 20,000 telephones have been installed. Now 24,142 people who have paid for telephone service in advance are still waiting for telephone installation. The number of would-be telephone subscribers is increasing. Only 87 new long-distance telephone circuits were added in the first half of the year. Because of insufficient circuits, long-distance calls are harder and harder to get through.

As far as our region itself is concerned, considerable achievements have been made in the development of communications. However, compared with other parts of the country, our region still lags far behind in this regard.

General Secretary Jiang Zemin pointed out at a conference on economic work in northwest China: "Efforts should be concentrated on several major tasks that have a bearing on the overall situation—we should concentrate our limited financial and material resources on the construction of transportation, communications, water conservancy, and other key projects." He also said that in marcoeconomic control, the state would continue to adopt preferential policies and measures for the northwest of the country in order to support its economic development.

This is a good opportunity for our region to develop communications, too.

The post and telecommunications department in our region has clearly recognized this. This is why it began last year to make preparations for the Xilanwu optical cable project, the Asia-Europe optical cable project, and the digital microwave projects in northern and southern Xinjiang. The Xilanwu optical cable project will be one of the 22 main optical cable projects to be built by the

Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications during the Eighth Five-Year Plan period, which will also be an important part of the Asia-Europe optical cable project. These projects will play an important role in the development of reform and opening up in our region. The digital microwave projects are key communications projects for our region, and their construction will give tremendous impetus to economic development in northern and southern Xinjiang. The construction of these projects is expected to complete in 1995. This means that by 1995 communications in our region will be basically improved and that making a telephone call will be as easy as buying a postage stamp.

Time and tide wait for no man, and opportunities are fleeting. We should seize the present good opportunity to vigorously carry out the above key projects in order to quickly narrow the gap between our region and other parts of the country. Only thus will we be able to usher in a new historical period in our region's development of communications.

ARATS' Chairman on Cross-Strait Exchanges

OW2209133593 Beijing XINHUA in English 1313
GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] Shanghai, September 22 (XINHUA)—Wang Dao-han, chairman of the Chinese mainland's Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Straits (ARATS), said here today that the economic, cultural, scientific and technological exchanges and cooperation across the Taiwan Straits are developing well.

Wang made the remark at the '93 Asian top executives seminar sponsored by the American "BUSINESS WEEKLY" in Shanghai.

Wang said that Hong Kong will return to the motherland in 1997 and China will inevitably achieve reunification.

He noted that a flourishing and strong China will agree with the fundamental interests of the Chinese and also agree with the general tendency of peace and development in the world.

Wang held that under the principle of peaceful reunification, relations across the straits have seen great changes in recent years.

He said that now there are many questions to be studied.

But, he noted, the most important aspect is that both the mainland and Taiwan should enhance understanding.

He said that all questions should be negotiated and studied openly.

"Patience is needed in solving differences between the two sides," he said.

Wang said that three links—trade, mail service, and shipping and air services—across the straits should be realized as early as possible.

He said that it is understandable for the Taiwan side to have its own consideration on this question.

"If the three links are taken as economic questions, that will enhance understanding," he added.

He said that at present, development of the relations between the two sides has a sound basis.

China is continuing to follow the line set by Deng Xiaoping to construct socialism with Chinese characteristics, he said.

The line facilitates China's development of the forces of production and the comprehensive strength of the country.

He said that with the deepening of reforms, China has also come across many new problems.

The central government will solve the problems and promote the development of the socialist market economy and the reform of the financial system, he added.

China is clearing up corruption so as to establish a clean and honest society.

Jiangsu Governor Urges Investment From Island

HK2209145793 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 1000 GMT 11 Sep 93

[By reporter Chen Bin (7115 1755) and correspondent Hu Yuanfang (5170 0337 2397)]

[Text] Nanjing, 11 Sep (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Sun Daren, Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee secretary, said here this morning in a special interview with Huang Chao-sung and Yu Yu-lin, chief editor and assistant chief editor of Taiwan's CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO, that he hopes there will be more Taiwan investment in Jiangsu's raw material industry, infrastructure, tertiary industry, and agricultural development.

Sun Daren told Taiwan reporters that, over the last few months, Jiangsu has adopted vigorous measures to put the financial market in order and to stabilize the financial situation. At the same time, it is concentrating its financial power on key projects to ensure that they are completed on schedule. The province's export-oriented economy is still growing at high speed. Exports increased 27 percent from the same period last year; market rates are moving to a reasonable level; overheated property and stock speculation has been curbed; and macro regulation and control measures that have been implemented are having effects.

Sun Daren said Jiangsu has formed a comprehensive and multitiered pattern of opening up with different focuses. Spearheaded by the development of Shanghai's Pudong, the seven cities along the coast have adopted a coastal economic development strategy to adjust themselves to the international economy. The four cities north of Huai He use the Lianyung Port as the window and as a base to absorb the impact from the north and the south. Nine cities under direct provincial authorities, 40 counties (cities), and 1,250 towns across the province have opened up to the outside world. The cities proper of Xuzhou and Huaiyin have opened up to the outside world using their own financing.

Sun Daren said: Jiangsu ranks second nationally, with the approval of a total of 16,800 foreign-invested enterprises supplying \$15.89 billion in contracted foreign capital. The total value of private enterprises' imports and exports have for the first time topped \$1 billion.

On capital and electric power shortages in the province, Sun Daren said that the province plans to increase its installed capacity by 1 million kw to meet the demands of high-speed economic growth. Although capital is limited, the province will still concentrate on infrastructure projects, such as Shanghai-Nanjing Expressway, the new Nanjing Airport, and the Jiangyin motor road crossing, the construction of which are expected to be completed on schedule. There will be vigorous efforts to attract foreign capital to these projects.

Journal Views Armed Recovery of Taiwan

HK2209142093 Hong Kong TANGTAI in Chinese No 30, 15 Sep 93 pp 63-70

["Special topic" by Yen Hai-sheng (0917 3189 3932), Han Chih-chun (7281 1807 6511), and Pai Kuang (4101 1639): "How the CPC Can Recover Taiwan"]

[Text] Mainland China recently published a white paper on the Taiwan issue, reiterating its principles and policies toward Taiwan. They include "one country, two systems," "peace talks," and opposing arms sales by foreign countries, especially the United States, to Taiwan. Among the policies, there is certainly one indispensable point—"not ruling out the possibility of using force against Taiwan if necessary." If the CPC authorities really resort to force against Taiwan, how will they deploy their troops? How do they assess the U.S. reaction? What is the strength of the Chinese Navy if it launches an offensive eastward against Taiwan? These are questions about which Taiwan and overseas people are concerned. This issue of TANGTAI particularly analyzes these questions and the materials concerned are rarely seen in overseas areas. Principles for China's Use of Force Against Taiwan [subhead]

The beautiful and rich island of Taiwan has experienced many disasters in the past and Chinese people on both sides of the strait do not have the heart to torture the island once again with the flames of war.

Principle No. 1: No destructive recovery

The Central Military Commission holds that if it is necessary to use force against Taiwan as a last resort, first, the war cannot be flamed out to the island and there must be no destructive recovery and second, no nuclear weapons can be used, only conventional weapons.

War itself means destruction. Whether the mainland resorts to force to recover Taiwan or pursues peaceful reunification, the final purpose is to concentrate the Chinese nation's human and material resources to revitalize the national economy and develop the national strength. According to this principle, the recovery of Taiwan cannot result in destroying Taiwan's economic construction. In any case, destructive recovery of the island cannot be carried out. It is expected that the main battlefield will not be on the island. The most likely battlefield will be the seas not far from the island, maybe the seas near the Penghu Islands.

Principle No. 2: No nuclear weapons

Of course, the ground battles will be the final stage of the war and there will be seizure of mountains and cities. However, neither nuclear weapons nor chemical weapons will be used in the ground battles; only conventional weapons will be used. As an old general said: "This fight is inside our nation, so the war must be limited to a proper form. We cannot see too much bloody killing."

For Taiwan's part, they are even more unwilling to see the flames of war on their homeland. With the support of the United States, they are resolved to fight a war of attrition on the seas and to wipe out the Communist naval force in the Taiwan Strait.

Thus, the wishes of the two sides determine that the war to recover Taiwan will be fought at sea.

A trial of strength with naval and air forces

Being one of Asia's four "little dragons," Taiwan has substantial economic strength and considerable military strength. Its equipment and means are mostly superior to the mainland's. After the termination of official relations with the United States, Taiwan adopted the strategy of building an "independent defense system" and "replacing quantity with higher quality," thus substantially increasing its military expenditure every year. Taiwan's military budget increased from \$2.784 billion in 1979 to \$11 billion in 1993. Its efforts were focused on developing its air force and navy.

At present, Taiwan's Air Force has 248 major combat planes, mainly F-5E and F-104G fighters, which belong to the second generation of fighter planes. The combativeness of such planes is poorer than the mainland's Jian-8 fighters and their overall combat strength is lower than the mainland's. However, because Taiwan is now importing 150 F-16 fighters and 60 Mirage-2000 fighters, and is developing and producing 130 Chingkuo fighters on its own, Taiwan's Air Force will soon complete its modernization.

When it does, Taiwan's Air Force will have more than 350 new-model all-weather fighter planes of the third generation. This will make it more difficult for the mainland to seize and maintain air superiority domination over the Taiwan Strait.

Taiwan's Navy now has more than 300 warships, including destroyers, missile frigates, submarines, landing ships, missile boats, minesweepers, and support ships. The overall fighting capacity is stronger than one, but weaker than two, mainland naval fleets. In particular, it has fewer submarines than the mainland and has no nuclear-powered submarines.

The above comparison shows that the current Taiwan Armed Forces do not have the ability to launch a strategic offensive against the mainland. This is related to the fact that Taiwan has been pursuing a "defensive strategy" for a long time. However, in the combat theater of the Taiwan Strait, Taiwan's Armed Forces have a high concentration of offensive weapons to resist the mainland and have a higher degree of modernization. Within a limited time, it will be very hard to destroy Taiwan's defensive structure. Therefore, the trial of strength in the Taiwan Strait will involve highly intensive modern warfare.

What will be the result of the war?

The key to the final result of the armed recovery of Taiwan lies in the result of the conflicts between the armed forces on the two sides. If the mainland side routs or even annihilates the Taiwan Navy and Air Force, then the Taiwan authorities will give up resistance in order to prevent the island from being engulfed by the flames of war and to prevent themselves from losing their property completely. If the mainland cannot destroy the main defensive system of the Taiwan forces, then the plan for landing and ground battles may not be feasible and the situation will be extremely grim. Another possibility is that if the mainland only partly destroys the targets within a time limit, and Taiwan's defensive structure is only damaged but not destroyed, then there will be extremely complicated changes in the war situation and such external factors as the United States may effect a major influence on the situation.

In short, in the solutions for the Taiwan issue, the use of force is the worst method and only peaceful reunification is a good method.

Assessment of Military Strength When Force Is Used To Recover Taiwan

Air force:

The mainland Air Force has a total of 490,000 troops and about 5,200 combat planes. In addition, the mainland also has a 38,000-strong Naval Air Force and more than 800 land-based warplanes. The total force for air superiority may reach 6,000 warplanes. Using these planes to recover Taiwan, the Communist force is much more superior than it was in the years of "driving Chiang Kai-shek into the seas." Its Air Force is strong enough for that mission. If Taiwan uses 80 percent of its combat planes in the battle, then it will dispatch 280 advanced planes of the third generation. Correspondingly, in order to seize air superiority, the mainland will use at least 40

of its warplanes and will deploy nearly 2,400 planes in the southeast coastal areas. In terms of quantity, the ratio of strength between the two sides is nearly 10:1 and the mainland enjoys absolute superiority. However, in terms of quality, on the mainland side, the third-generation fighters must not account for less than 40

of its Air Force.

In the aspect of plane models, the Communist air force will dispatch at least 1,000 fighter planes, including 400 Jian-8 fighters.

At the same time, the mainland force can deploy about 600 bombers, including about 80 Hong-6 medium-sized bombers, about 250 Hong-5 light bombers, and about 300 fighter-bombers to destroy the beach positions of the Taiwan forces.

In addition, the mainland will have to dispatch a number of Jianzhen-6 reconnaissance planes, Be-6 hydroplanes, Zhi-5 helicopters, and transport planes.

Navy:

The mainland will mobilize at least two major fleets, say the North China Sea Fleet and the East China Sea Fleet, plus an independent submarine flotilla, with a total of nearly 750 warplanes and more than 100 landing ships. The landing force will be 100,000-strong. The forces will be dispatched to launch a two-pronged offensive against the island and to prevent support from the USN Seventh Fleet.

It should be noted that the key to winning the battle in the strait lies in giving full play to the superiority of the submarines. This will also be the most effective means the mainland can use to deal a devastating blow at the Taiwan Navy. The mainland's surface ships will mainly be used to contain the Taiwan Navy and to support the air battles and amphibious landing battles. Thus, it will be easier for the mainland side to control the initiative in the war.

China's submarines rank third in the world in terms of quantity

At present, the number of submarines possessed by mainland China ranks third place in the world only after the United States and the former Soviet Union; while the number of conventional-powered submarines exceeds 100 and ranks second in the world.

China's submarine force was developed rather early.

When the Soviet Union's Pacific Fleet used Lushun Port, it began to train China's submarine force. On 20 August 1953, China established a submarine school in Qingdao and received an old S-class submarine from the Soviet Union as a gift. This was China's first submarine.

On 19 June 1954, China founded the first independent submarine brigade, equipped with four submarines donated by the Soviet Union, including two S-class inshore submarines and two M-class coastal submarines. After that, the Soviet Union in turn transferred more submarines to China and the Chinese Navy possessed four S-1 submarines, four Shchuka submarines, four M-1 submarines, one M-1V submarine, and one M-V submarine.

At the same time, the Soviet Union also supplied China with the technology to making pressure-resistant hulls, propellers, and gunnery equipment, and China began to produce submarines on its own. So far, China has built a large number of Soviet-style submarines and has also designed and developed three types of submarines of its own, including two types of nuclear-powered submarine.

China's submarine force will be completely exposed in the action to recover Taiwan

In the battles to recover Taiwan by force, China's submarine force will be completely exposed. The force includes W Class, R Class, Wuhan Class, G Class, Ming Class, Han Class, and Xia Class submarines.

The W Class submarine (called the Model 03 in the mainland) is 76 m long and 6.5 m wide. Its displacement

is 1,080 tonnes on the surface and 1,320 tonnes dived. It can carry 14 torpedoes and 24 submarine mines. It has 4,000 hp and its top speed on the surface is 18 knots. It has two electric motors and its submerged speed is 14 knots. Its combat radius is normally 1,800 nautical miles but can reach 2,400 nautical miles.

Up to the mid-1980's, W Class submarines regularly patrolled the seas around the Xisha [Paracel] Islands but they are now only used for training purposes.

R Class submarine (Model 33 in the mainland) is larger than the W Class and has a more streamlined shape. Its fin [zhi hui ta 2172 2364 1044] is better and smaller than the W Class. The R Class is 76.8 m long and 7.3 m wide. Its displacement is 1,400 tonnes and 1,800 tonnes. It can sail continuously for 60 days and operate in a static position for 10 days. It has a combat radius of 1,800 nautical miles and its endurance is 9,000 nautical miles at nine knots. The Model 33 submarine carries 28 submarine mines or 16 torpedoes. Its electronics equipment is rather advanced. Some Model 33 submarines can be equipped with passive acoustic ranging devices and panoramic sight sonar gear, which can correctly determine the positions of all sonar sources within the range of 2 to 15 KHz and can simultaneously trace three targets in a 120-degree fan-shaped sector. In 1980, when the Royal Navy visited Shanghai, they inspected the Model 33 submarine and saw a large quantity of machine guns carried on board so that the submarine can also be used for coastal patrol purposes.

The major difference with the Wuhan Class submarine lies in the device for carrying C-801 missiles on both sides of the fin. To launch the missiles, the submarine must first surface and raise the missile launchers. Its size is close to that of the Model 33 but it is heavier. Its surface displacement is 1,650 tonnes and submerged displacement is 2,100 tonnes. Its power plant is similar to that of the Model 33.

The C-801 missile is also called the Model Yingji (YJ-8). It is a high-subsonic, sea-skimming, multipurpose anti-ship missile and is China's latest anti-ship missile model. It has an inertia intermediate-range navigation device and the active monopulse radar terminal navigation device. When approaching the target, it dives to hit the target near the waterline. Its range is eight to 40 km.

China has also developed a C-802 improved Model C-802. The solid fuel booster [gu ti jia li qi 0942 7555 0502 0500 0892] has been replaced with a turbojet engine, so there is an additional air inlet on the missile body. The navigation device remains the same and flight altitude is also the same. The missile has a range of 15 to 150 km.

According to the data published by China, A Wuhan Class submarine's complement is 53. It can submerge to 200 m and its endurance is 45 days with a sailing range of 14,000 nautical miles at nine knots.

The G Class submarine is 98 m long and 8.5 m wide. Its surface and submerged displacements are 2,350 and 2,950 tonnes. It has 6,000 hp and the surface and underwater speeds are 17 knots and 13 knots. Its combat radius is about 20,000 nautical miles [distance as published]. The G Class submarine is equipped with the CSS-N3 Julang missile (JL-1) the diameter of which is larger than the SSN-4, so there are only two missile launchers in the fin.

The Julang-1 missile is the sole submarine-based ballistic missile developed by China on its own known. It is said that it is the improved model of Dongfeng-3 or Dongfeng-4 land-based missiles. It is a two-stage missile using solid fuel, and its warhead is 2 megaton. Its range is 2,700 km and a G Class submarine can carry 12 torpedoes.

The Ming Class submarine (called Model 035) has a shape between the cigar-shaped Model 33 model and the teardrop-shaped submarines. The Ming Class submarine is 76 m long and 7.6 m wide. It displaces 1,584 tonnes on the surface and 2,113 tonnes dived. Its power system is similar to that of the Model 33. It is single-shafted, cross-shaped rudder [shi zi wei duo 0577 1316 1442 5305]. It has a surface speed of 15 knots and a dived speed of 18 knots. Its sailing range is 7,000 nautical miles and it can dive to 300 m. The complement is 58.

As for the weaponry of the Ming Class submarine, it can carry 16 torpedoes or 28 submarine mines. Its electronic equipment is similar to that of Model 33, including a disacquisition radar, a stationary light electronic support device, and some active and passive sonars. The Ming class has good underwater properties but building costs are high.

The Han Class submarine has a shape similar to SSN671 Narwhal of the United States. Its teardrop-shaped body is suited to high-speed underwater passages. It has both a shielded rudder [you wei qiao duo 2589 0953 8199 5305]. Its dived displacement is about 5,000 tonnes. It is 100 m long and 11 m wide. It has a water-cooled and water-moderated nuclear reactor and it is single-shafted. Its highest underwater speed is 25 knots and its surface speed is 30 knots.

The Xia Class submarine is 230 m long and 10 m wide with a dived displacement of about 8,000 tonnes. It has a water-cooled and water-moderated nuclear reactor with power output of about 90 MW. It is single-shafted, and its highest underwater speed is 22 knots. Its complement is 84. It can dive to 300 m.

The main armament of the Xia Class comprises 12 Julang missiles, which are two-stage ballistic missiles with solid fuel. At present, the Julang missiles can be replaced with multiwarhead CSS-N-4 missiles. In addition, there are six 530-mm torpedo tubes in the stem.

China's submarine design and building may not be able to match that of the European countries and the United States, but China has developed an integrated set of

research and production systems completely independent from foreign nations. This is the basic driving force for developing modern underwater warships in the future. Therefore, China attaches particular importance to the submarine force, especially the missile submarine force, and takes it as the strategic branch of the Navy of the People's Liberation Army [PLA].

Second Artillery Force will be involved

In the battles to recover Taiwan, apart from the naval and air forces which will carry out the main offensive tasks, the Second Artillery Force will also be involved to a certain degree.

The Second Artillery Force is a strategic offensive force possessing a certain number of ICBMs as well as intermediate-range and subintermediate-range missiles. There are four Dongfeng-4 ICBMs with a range of 6,000 to 7,000 km and with a warhead of 1 to 3 megaton. It is believed that Dongfeng-5 missiles are being produced and the range of these missiles may reach 13,000 km with a warhead of 5 megaton. China has 65 to 85 Dongfeng-3 missiles with 2,500 km range and warheads of 1 to 3 megaton. There are 50 subintermediate-range Dongfeng-2 missiles with a range of 180 km and warhead of 15 kiloton.

Correct concept of aircraft carrier task fleet

In November 1990, the PLA General Staff Headquarters and the State Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defense, jointly held an international exhibition of sophisticated weapons in the Beijing Military Museum. The exhibition was not open to the general public, just for some military personnel and some people in the industrial and administrative circles. In the exhibition, the Navy Development Research Center exhibited a model aircraft carrier and information about an aircraft carrier task force. This attracted a large number of people with insight. Narrators introduced various ideas about China's future aircraft and support facilities in detail.

In general, the task force includes four major parts.

1. The carrier itself. It is a large platform for maritime and air activities.
2. Various ship-based fighters, bombers, antisubmarine helicopters, early warning aircraft, and patrol and reconnaissance planes.
3. Radars, missiles, electronic warfare equipment, various weapons, the flight deck, and landing and launching assistance facilities.
4. Support ships, destroyers, frigates, submarines, landing ships, and supply ships for the marine corps.

Only such a comprehensive concept is the correct one for the aircraft carrier task force and only such aircraft carrier task force can have the combat force to control the sea and the air.

Building an aircraft carrier will be highly costly

People also understand that building such an aircraft carrier task force will be highly expensive.

It is learned that China plans to build two aircraft carrier task forces in the early 21st century. The median-sized 40,000 to 50,000-tonne-class under construction is similarly to the Kiev Class of the former Soviet Union. Twenty planes can park on deck and another 20 to 28 planes can be accommodated in the hangar. The flight deck is 70 m long and planes are launched by steam catapult. This is only the basic condition. The cost of two such task forces is estimated at about 70 billion yuan.

The three key technologies are the weak points of China's aircraft carrier force

There are three key technologies for the aircraft carrier. The first is the technology for the landing and launching of the planes. The second is the antisubmarine technology for dealing with the underwater threat against the carrier. The third is the anti-aircraft issue, and this needs the coherent radar array [xiang kong zhen lei da 4161 2235 7109 7191 6671] technology. These three technologies are precisely the weak points of China's military force.

The Chinese Navy has come into contact with several countries in order to seek supplementary antisubmarine systems. In 1985, the Chinese Navy purchased a French DUUX-5 sonar. It was believed that this was used to meet the urgent need in the development of nuclear-powered submarines or antisubmarine systems. Certain progress should have been made in this regard.

In 1988, the Chinese Navy expressed high interest in the sonar operation system and multipurpose control panel developed by Italy. In addition, the Chinese Navy also expressed interest in the French PIVAIV stable antisubmarine device and they also tested the French MINCIN inertia missile system on some surface ships. In 1986, the U.S. Navy agreed to sell a towed-array sonar system to China.

The carrier-based planes include fighters, which are used to seize air superiority and to carry out the air defense task for the fleet; which carry out the bombing and assault tasks; and early warning planes, which search for and trace enemy targets and guide other planes to intercept them.

Will the United States Interfere?

Acting as the world's policeman, U.S. armed forces provide a nuclear protection umbrella for Taiwan. If Taiwan is facing armed threats, no matter in what position Taiwan is situated in the war, the United States will not just look on unconcerned. It will certainly take the opportunity to express care and support for Taiwan.

According to its global strategy, the United States will not tolerate the appearance of a tough rival in East Asia. In 1992, the Pacific headquarters of the U.S. Armed

Forces held a special symposium on the "new military strategy" and the meeting pointed out: "The comprehensive strength of the Chinese Armed Forces is growing daily, seriously affecting the military balance in the Asia-Pacific region. There are more than 10 regional conflict hot spots and many border disputes in the Asia-Pacific region. There is a big possibility of triggering off local wars in the future. The U.S. Forces stationed in the Asia-Pacific region should, apart from maintaining vigilance against the Russian forces, take China, Korea, and Vietnam as the major combat rivals. The USN Seventh Fleet also takes the rapidly developing Chinese Navy as one of its main rivals, posing a serious threat against U.S. interests in this region."

The U.S. Seventh Fleet will give protection

However, to what degree will the United States interfere? There will be two possibilities: First, direct armed intervention to support Taiwan military operations and second, indirect armed containment by means of exerting military pressure against mainland China. According to the effects, the first possibility is higher.

If the United States merely adopts a protective strategy for Taiwan, it is enough if it only dispatches part of the Seventh Fleet. The U.S. Seventh Fleet is the largest composite fleet on an overseas station and carries out the main strategic tasks in the West Pacific region.

The Seventh Fleet includes its composite force, carrier strike force, and the Fifth Aircraft Carrier Force. The Seventh Fleet and the Marine Corps concerned comprise 60,000 troops. It is the largest frontline deployment fleet in the world. It has carried out missions in the waters of the West and South Pacific Ocean, the Indian Ocean, and the Arabian Sea some 11,000 nautical miles away from the American coastline. If necessary, it can further

extend the scope of its activities from Central Pacific to the east coast of Africa and the Arctic Ocean.

It is composed of 70 to 80 ships, including 50 ships based in Guam and Japan. The frontline deployment force is the core of the fleet and has great military strength and always maintains a high degree of war alertness. The other 20 warships are based in Hawaii and the West Coast of the United States. The specific components of the Seventh Fleet are as follows:

Warships: Two to three aircraft carriers, three to four cruisers, 18 to 20 destroyers and frigates, seven to eight submarines, one amphibious operation command ship, one fleet flagship, five to eight amphibious transportation ships and landing ships, 18 support and supply ships, and 16 pre-operation assembling ships [shi qian ji ju jian 0057 0467 5112 7162 5324].

Naval Aircraft: Up to 250 carrier- and ship-based aircraft, 10 land-based multipurpose aircraft, 160 to 170 marine corps aircraft.

Marine Corps: A marine division, a marine air force regiment, a marine expeditionary brigade, and a support and service corps.

At any time of the year, 50

of the troops under the commander of the Seventh Fleet are carrying out their missions in all parts of the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean. However, once they receive the order, they can reach the Taiwan Strait within a short time.

However, if the United States really wants to carry out a surgical operation against the Chinese Navy or carry out the "sweeping oceanic strategy" [jing lue hai yang zhan lue 4842 2230 3189 3152 2069 3970], then it will have to organize a larger-scale aircraft carrier task force to achieve this purpose.

Ministry Spokesman on Rejection of UN Proposal

OW2309085493 Taipei CNA in English 0821 GMT 23 Sep 93

[By Sofia Wu]

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 23 (CNA)—The Republic of China [ROC] will continue pursuing its goal of joining the United Nations, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Thursday [23 September].

Ouyang Jui-hsiung, director of the Information and Cultural Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, made the statement after the General Committee of the 184-member UN General Assembly rejected a proposal to put Taiwan's UN membership issue on the agenda.

Ouyang said the ROC Government was grateful for the support of seven Central American countries.

Representatives of Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama wrote UN Secretary-General Butrus Butrus-Ghali on Aug. 6 asking the General Assembly to set up a special task force to consider Taiwan's membership bid.

However, Mainland China and a legion of supporters quashed the proposal in a general committee meeting Wednesday.

Ouyang said the ROC Government was not disappointed by the setback and would continue soliciting world support for its UN membership bid.

"We know admission is difficult and needs long-term efforts," Ouyang noted. "This year, we only want to draw world attention to the issue."

He stressed this is the time for the United Nations to honor its principle of universal membership. "It is unjust that the 21 million ROC citizens are not represented in the world body," he added.

British Aerospace Head Discusses Joint Venture

OW2209101393 Taipei CNA in English 0757 GMT 22 Sep 93

[By Y.C. Tsai]

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 22 (CNA)—John Cahill, chairman of British Aerospace PLC (BAe), Wednesday [22 September]

denied reports that the proposed joint venture between BAe and Taiwan Aerospace Corp. (TAC) has broken down.

A story on the front page of a local newspaper recently stated the proposed TAC-BAe joint venture to produce and market BAe-developed regional passenger jetliners has failed.

In an exclusive interview with CNA, Cahill said "Why am I here if talks for the joint venture have failed?" The report was groundless, he said, adding no other reporter has talked with him since his arrival in Taipei Tuesday [21 September].

Cahill said, in fact, the cooperative project had a major breakthrough when the two sides agreed on Aug. 27 to increase capitalization of the joint venture by U.S.\$200 million each.

Under a preliminary agreement signed in London this January, TAC agreed to pay BAe 120 million pounds (U.S.\$177 million) for 50 percent of the joint business which will be named Avro International Aerospace, Ltd.

The two sides held another round of negotiations on technology transfers in England early this month, but failed to reach any agreement.

The BAe chairman, who assumed his post May 1 last year, stressed he is optimistic about cooperative ties with TAC, saying talks will take a long time in light of the complexities involving technology transfers.

Later in the day, Cahill met with Vice Premier Hsu Li-teh and Economic Affairs Minister P.K. Chiang.

Chiang said after the meeting that the fate of the business tie-up has yet to be decided.

However, whatever the results, the government is determined to develop its aerospace industry, the minister noted.

Cahill is scheduled to leave for home Wednesday evening.

Hong Kong

Committee Member Urges Antidissent Legislation

HK2209045593 Hong Kong *SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST* in English 22 Sep 93 p 3

[Report by Doreen Cheung]

[Text] Laws to prohibit subversion against China after 1997 should be considered by the Preliminary Working Committee (PWC) of the Special Administrative Region Preparatory Committee, according to its vice chairman, Simon Li Fook-sean. Mr Li, the Hong Kong co-convenor of the PWC's legal sub-group, saw no reason why the SAR government should not have legislation to prevent dissent. "Why can't we have legislation prohibiting subversive activities against the central government," he asked. "There have been laws in Hong Kong to prohibit subversive activities against the Queen."

According to the Basic Law, the SAR can enact laws to prohibit acts of treason, secession, sedition, subversion or the theft of state secrets. The matter is likely to be discussed at a legal subgroup meeting in Beijing on Saturday.

Another member, Liu Yiu-chu, said reference should be made to the latest version of the Chinese National Security bill on subversive acts, due to be implemented next March. But she said the SAR government should have its own law given the different systems in China and Hong Kong.

However, Legislative Councillor James To Kunsun wondered whether the PWC was the appropriate channel to discuss the subject. Saying the PWC should only confine itself to preparing for the formation of the SAR Preparatory Committee, he said the subject should be discussed in the Sino-British Joint Liaison group instead. Such laws should be drafted with a view to preserving the existing system, while eliminating the colonial elements, he said. He also hoped any new legislation on subversion would be more relaxed than the existing ordinances. At present, Hong Kong's Crimes Ordinance covered acts of treason while the theft of state secrets came under the Official Secrets Act, Mr To said. Yet he noted that there were no laws on forbidding overseas organisations from conducting political activities in Hong Kong, as outlined in the Basic Law, or prohibiting local political bodies from forming ties with foreign counterparts.

Local Journalists Discuss Press Freedom

HK2209051093 Hong Kong *THE STANDARD* in English 22 Sep 93 p 4

[Report by Dominic Lau]

[Text] Press freedom in Hong Kong is being undermined by laws blocking the release of important government information, local journalists have warned.

Hong Kong journalists attacked press freedom in the territory yesterday, and called for amendments to Britain's Official Secrets Act. Hong Kong Journalists Association chairman Daisy Li said there were too many laws infringing on press freedom. Li acknowledged there was a need for laws to protect the government, but the scope was too wide, she said.

Tsang Tak-sing, editor-in-chief of the pro-Beijing daily *Ta Kung Po*, agreed. But he said recent socio-economic changes had helped press freedom in the territory. He said *Ta Kung Pao* was charged with treason in the 1950s when it reprinted an editorial of the official Chinese government newspaper *People's Daily*. He acknowledged there was widespread concern about press freedom in the territory after 1997. He added that the Basic Law referred to press freedom which was not even mentioned in British law.

Editorial on 'Politicizing' of Civil Servants

HK2209044893 Hong Kong *WEN WEI PO* in Chinese 13 Sep 93 p 2

[Editorial: "Casting Votes and Participating in Political Affairs Must Not Be Mixed Up"]

[Text] For several days running, Chris Patten and some Executive Council members asserted: Civil servants usually have a right to vote and they have cast votes in eight functional constituencies. So it is logical for civil servants to set up a functional constituency so that they will have representatives to speak up for them in the Legislative Council. They also talked profusely about "internal guidelines," saying the "guidelines" have adequately ensured that civil servants would "continue to remain neutral on political matters."

The crucial point of the argument is that it mixes up civil servant rights to vote as ordinary citizens with their joining political parties and their participating in government affairs. Everyone knows that casting votes is one thing and participating in government affairs another. A citizen will not participate in government affairs and get involved in the operation of the Legislative Council after he casts his vote. When one participates in government affairs as a Legislative Council member, however, he will, during his tenure of office, get involved in political matters in line with the position of the group or political party to which he belongs and try to affect or oppose government policies in the interest of his group or party. His role contradicts that played by civil servants, who are to maintain a neutral position, be impartial, and carry out government policies with high efficiency. The citizens have faith in civil servants because they consistently maintain neutrality and serve Hong Kong's overall interest. If representatives of civil servants vote for or against a certain policy in the Legislative Council, their position will get politicized. As a result, the citizens will no longer have faith in their impartiality, thus greatly compromising their reputations.

Civil servants can cast votes like ordinary citizens, but this in no way amounts to participating in government affairs. Though civil servants took part in elections in certain functional constituencies in the past, it does not mean that they should set up a functional constituency.

The 180,000-strong civil servants are Hong Kong government's employees. Their interest, namely labor's interest, should be protected. Civil servants are entitled to reflect their opinions and defend their interests at meetings of civil service councils or between their trade unions and the government. There are now two representatives from trade unions in the existing Legislative Council, and they can reflect opinions of civil servants. So it is not necessary to set up a functional constituency for civil servants because this will grossly change the existing civil service system and change the regulation that civil servants are not allowed to participate in government affairs to ensure their neutrality.

The 1991 electoral law makes it a rule that civil servants are not allowed to run for legislative councilor positions. If they insist, they should resign from their posts first. This clearly underlines that casting votes and participating in government affairs are two different issues, so the two must not be mixed up. Patten and some executive council members went so far as to say that setting up a functional constituency for civil servants and allowing civil servants to cast votes are one and the same thing because they all aim at allowing civil servants to participate in government affairs. This argument amounts to tricking 6 million Hong Kong people as if they were kids of three.

Members of administrative offices are allowed to cast votes but not to enter into election contests, neither to organize political parties or to lobby for support of political parties, because under the official system, civil officials are neutral politically. They must hold themselves responsible to Hong Kong, make sure the government is an executive-led one, and maintain the structure separating the Executive and Legislative Councils. If civil servants, with the support of political parties, were allowed to enter into election contests in the name of their functional constituency, this would mean all civil servants are entitled to exercise their right to participate in operation of the Legislative Council. Consequently, they would be at once members of the government and of the Legislative Council, implementing government policies while supervising the government's operation and amending or objecting to government policies. In this way, civil servants will not be subject to check and balance and their role will be obscure.

In the past, civil servants were allowed to cast votes as professionals or workers. This showed they are professionals or ordinary workers rather than members of administrative organs or political parties where their status is concerned. Now the major changes made by the government in the civil service system will result in: 1) Civil servants will change from voters into candidates; 2) civil servants will have their own functional constituency

rather than casting votes as ordinary citizens; and 3) political parties will be able to expand their political influence among civil servants.

People from various sectors have asked: Since the Hong Kong government allows civil servants to organize political parties to participate in government affairs as well as allow them to set up an independent functional constituency so that their representatives can speak up in the Legislative Council in their interest, how can the government ensure that civil servants will maintain neutrality? Patten has made no response to this question.

Organizations of civil servants also said: Now that the 180,000-strong civil servants can defend their interests through negotiations between trade unions and the government, why should there be a functional constituency for civil servants? If political parties recruit members among civil servants, this will only serve to split the contingent of civil servants, making it impossible for them to make concerted efforts to defend their interests. So what is the purpose of the government's arrangement? Patten cannot give an answer to that either. On the issue of politicizing civil servants, Patten has gone against law and reason, thus losing popular support.

'Special Commentary' on Patten's 'Challenges'

HK2309064293 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
23 Sep 93 p 15

["Special commentary" by Cheng Han (4453 2498): "Set Eyes on Chris Patten's 'Challenges'"]

[Text] Chris Patten came to Hong Kong to take office last July; he said shortly after walking off the plane that the duty of the last governor of Hong Kong is "full of challenges." Probably at that moment, most people did not seriously ponder the meaning of this remark. Three months later, he promoted a so-called "political reform package," and showed the "democracy card," "public opinion card," and "international card," suddenly causing in Hong Kong a dispute about the political system which is purely man-made and unprecedentedly serious; this caused a split in society, disturbance of the mind, a sharp decline of the stock market, and economic losses. People then began to realize: The "challenges" mentioned by Patten were aimed at the Joint Declaration, the Basic Law, and the diplomatic agreements and understandings between China and the UK; he came here to oppose China, stability, prosperity, and smooth transition, which are the common interest of the people of Hong Kong.

Patten's "challenges" indeed failed to win people's hearts, but hurt the actual interests of the UK, therefore the British side could not but return to the negotiation table to hold talks with the Chinese side on the problem of the 1994 and 1995 electoral arrangements for Hong Kong, promising that the talks would be based on the Sino-British Joint Declaration, the principle of convergence with the Basic Law, and the agreements and understandings reached by both sides in the past. Some

people felt relaxed, thinking that the British side really wanted to change course. But the performance of the British side during the past few months of talks contradicted the best of intentions among some residents. Although they talked about "three conformities," they stubbornly insisted on the "three violations" position, and clung to Patten's political reform package. They even raised some issues which have nothing to do with the contents of the talks and which involve China's sovereignty after 1997. Precisely because the British side replaced sincerity for talks with a "challenging" attitude, the talks dragged on and have failed to reach any agreement so far. Shortly after the 11th round of talks concluded, the British side and some officials in the Hong Kong Government made strongly worded remarks. Patten claimed that if the talks still fail to produce any result, he will present his "political reform package" to the Legislative Council in October, so that it can be passed and implemented. Douglas Hurd forgot his status and said openly that he was opposed to China's bid to host the 2000 Olympic Games. These remarks by the British side stirred up a confrontation current. Just as had been pointed out by many news commentators in Hong Kong, the British side's intention is, first, to mislead the public and prepare to push the responsibility for the breakdown of talks to the Chinese side; second, exert pressure on the Chinese side and make it clear that they will continue to hold to the "three violations." Of course, the British side may hit back for a while, exert pressure, or confront to the end, but it cannot succeed. Because the "three violations" go against the interests of Hong Kong, and confrontation cannot win people's hearts. If Patten brings his "political reform package" to the Legislative Council in October, he has to take sole responsibility for the breakdown of talks and its consequences.

Now we have discussed the meaning of Patten's "challenges," and even though his intentions remained unchanged, his tricks varied. Recently, apart from adhering to the "three violations" package during the talks on the issue of political system, complicating the issue by raising irrelevant problems, and using the stalling tactic, he privately stepped up the effort to change the civil service system and the political system, pretending to prepare to advance along one path while secretly going along another. The election of a legislature is very important to the smooth transition of Hong Kong and convergence in 1997, but the executive framework

and civil service system are also very important, and if Hong Kong's "executive-led" feature is considered, then the latter is even more important. Although the British side raised the banner of "reform of the representative system" several years ago, made arrangements for political reform through the last governor of Hong Kong, and tried hard to create a more powerful Legislative Council, it also knew that it could hardly go beyond the limit of the Basic Law. Therefore, on the one hand, they continued to quibble over the method of election and the "through train" issue relating to the Legislative Council, and on the other hand, they jumped the gun on the issues of the civil service system and executive framework, announcing the policy of allowing expatriate civil servants to change terms and stirring up conflict between Chinese and non-Chinese civil servants. Second, they suggested that a functional constituency be established for civil servants in election of Legislative Council, and advocated politicizing of civil servants, in an attempt to erode the apolitical tradition of the civil service in Hong Kong, as well as the executive-led political system. Third, they frequently reshuffled the senior Hong Kong Government officials, in order to groom their agents. Last October when Patten announced his "political reform package," he also separated the Executive and Legislative Councils, and appointed a number of new members to the two councils; in March this year, he announced a reshuffle of senior officials; and now the senior echelon has been reshuffled once again.

Patten wholeheartedly pursues "challenges" in Hong Kong, making it difficult for the legislative and executive systems in Hong Kong to adapt to the situation. The senior officials find themselves in a dilemma, because they must either bet on Patten, become his tools, and confront China, or lose the esteem of Patten, and become uncertain about their future careers. Someone has been promoted not because of her Chinese status or because she can be used by Patten in his "show," but mainly because of her performance in recent years. That is to say, as mass media analysis says, she can adopt a "tough" attitude when dealing with China over some issues. Of course we cannot blame the one on the stage too much, because it is Patten who is the boss behind the stage, the man who has started the trouble.

Recently, Patten stressed when announcing the candidate for the post of the Chief Secretary, that his choice is related to the "challenging period of transition to come." We must closely watch his next step while he pursues the "challenge."

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